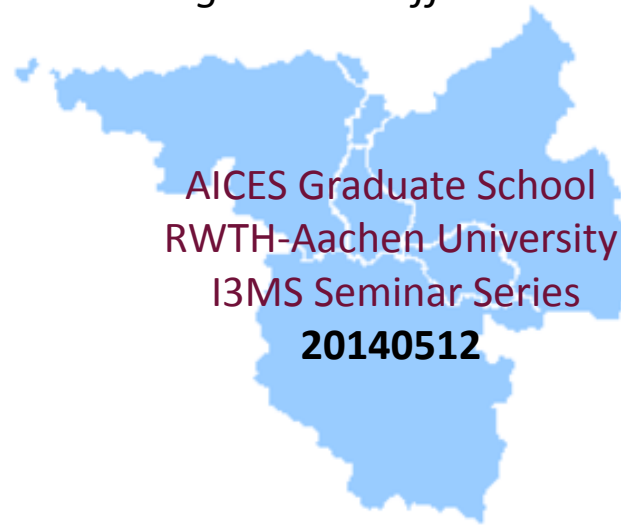


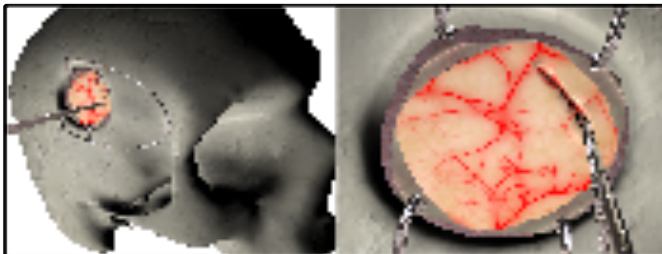


Reducing the Mesh-burden and Computational Expense in Multi-scale Free Boundary Engineering Problems

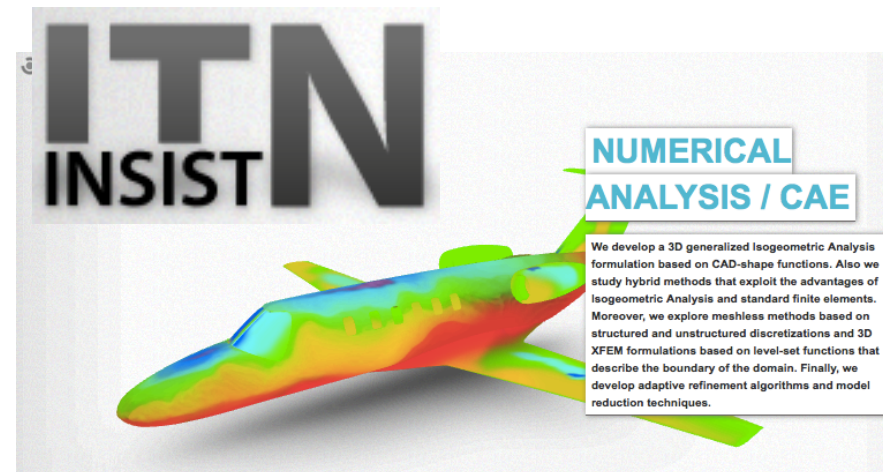
Stéphane p. a. Bordas (Spaß), Pierre Kerfriden + team
University of Luxembourg and Cardiff University



- A small, young, dynamic university
- 3 languages (English, German, French); bilingual and trilingual degrees
- Strong mathematics and Comp. Sc.
- RUES: 3 professors in computational mechanics, 30 collaborators
- Computational sciences priority 1
- Strong local industry
- Strong and supportive national funding
- 7 EU projects in engineering, of which RealTcut: ERC Starting Grant (Bordas)



- A large, established university (1883)
- 95% 3 or 4* at RAE2008 in Civil
- Over 100 EU projects awarded of which ITN: INSIST
- Mechanics Research: 40 researchers, 14 faculty members
- Advanced manufacturing and characterisation





Prof. Stéphane Bordas, Director.
Extended FEM/ Meshless



Prof. Feodor Borodich
Theoretical/Nano mechanics, contact, adhesion



Prof. Pwt Evans
Contact mechanics, tribology



Dr. Paul Howson
Transcendental eigenvalue problems



Prof. Bhushan Karihaloo
Advanced materials, theoretical mechanics



Prof. David Kennedy
Eigenvalue problems, advanced numerical methods



Dr. Pierre Kerfriden
Multiscale, model order reduction, fracture



Dr. Siva Kulasegaram
Meshless methods



Prof. Ray Snidle
Contact mechanics, tribology



Dr. Lars Beex
Multiscale methods



Dr. Hanxing Zhu
Theoretical mechanics, cellular materials

The institute

- 6 professors, 6 lecturers/senior lecturers
- 10 post-doc fellows
- 17 PhD students
- ~ £1.0M funding annually



Theoretical & Computational

Tribology & Contact Mechanics

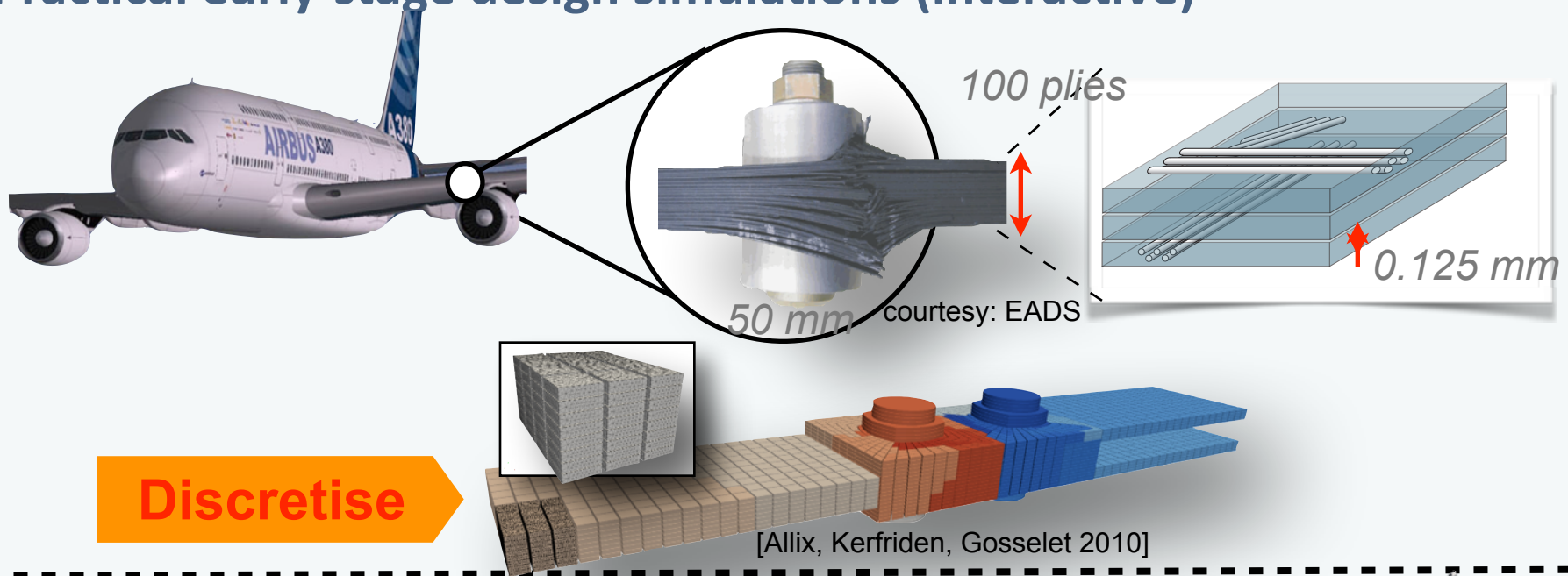
Experiments

Theory

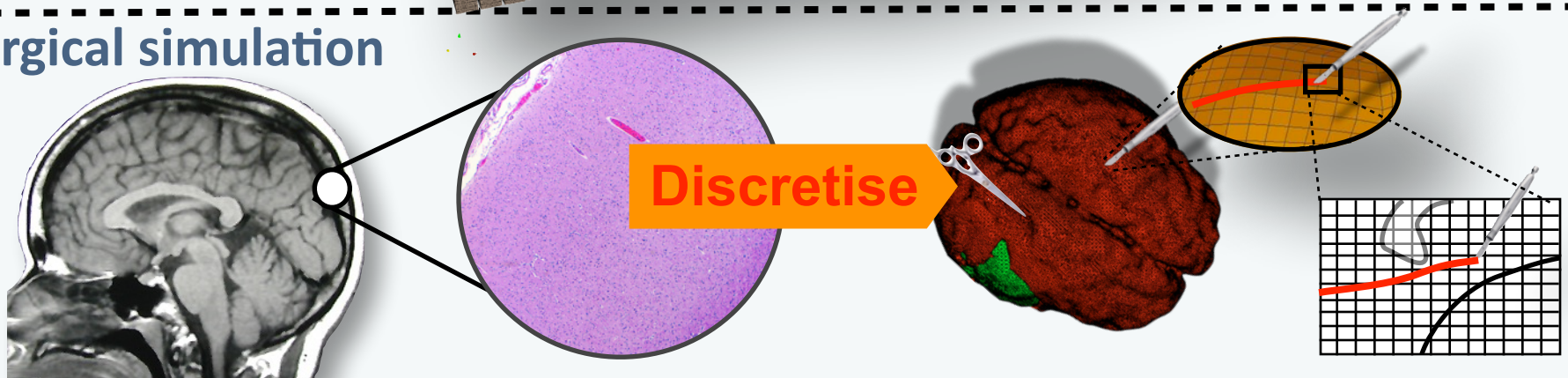
Computational Mechanics

Motivation: multiscale fracture/cutting

Practical early-stage design simulations (interactive)



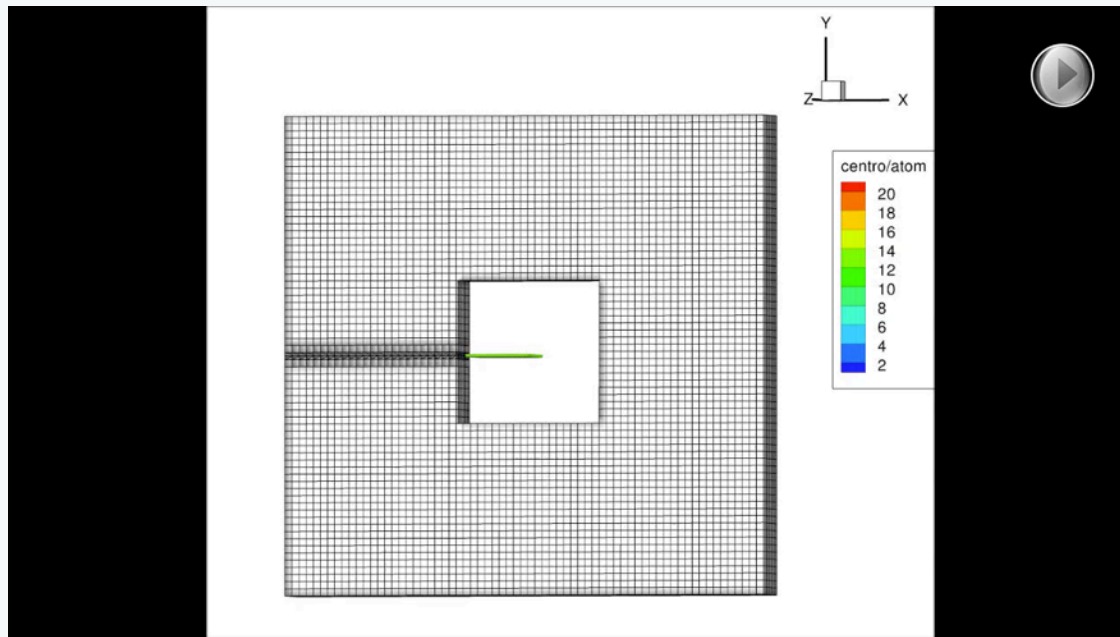
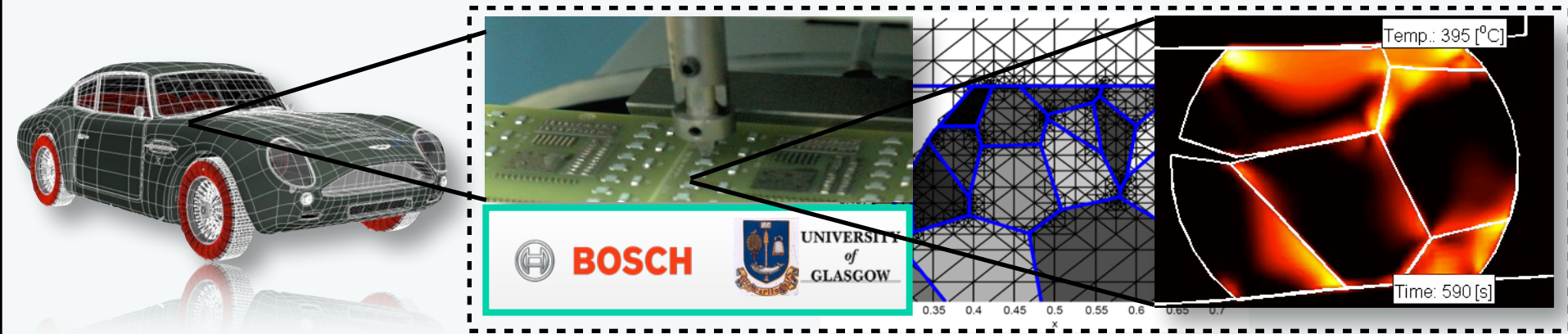
Surgical simulation



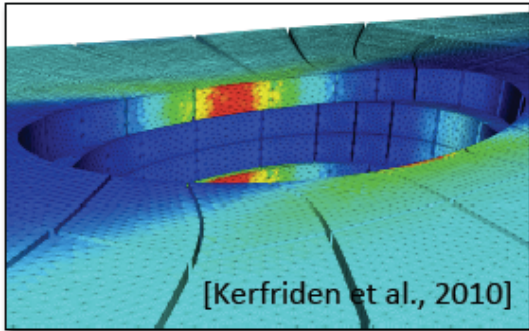
- ▶ Reduce the problem size while controlling the error (in QoI) when solving very large (multiscale) mechanics problems

Motivation: multiscale fracture - Example

Solder joint durability (microelectronics), Bosch GmbH



- Efficient numerical prediction of material and structural failure



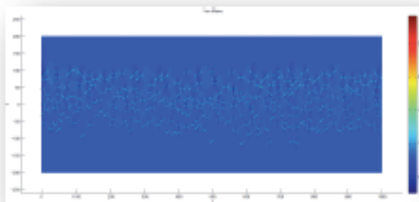
L. Beex



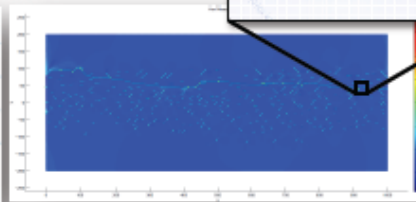
S.P.-A. Bordas



P. Kerfriden

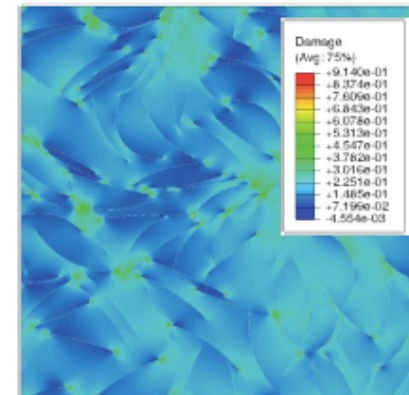


Initial crack distribution



Final fracture

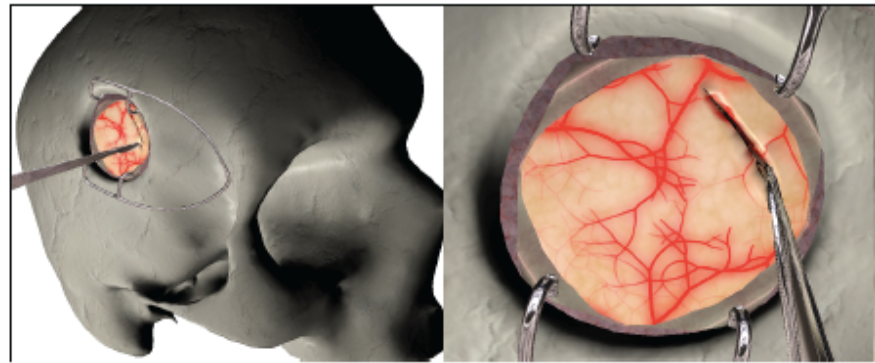
[Sutula et al., 2013]



[Silani et al., 2013]

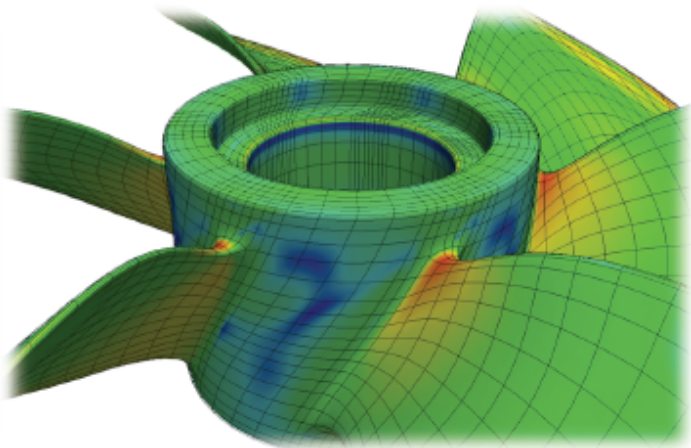
- Characterisation and optimisation of composites

- Interactive simulations of biological structures

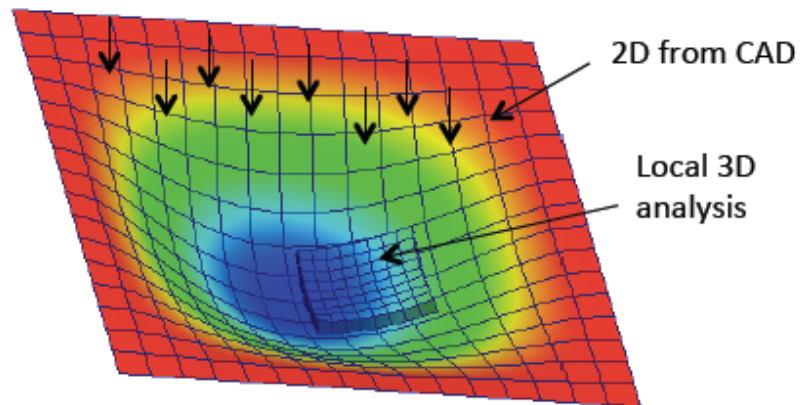


[Courtecuisse et al., 2013]

- Simplified Link between CAD/CT scans and analysis



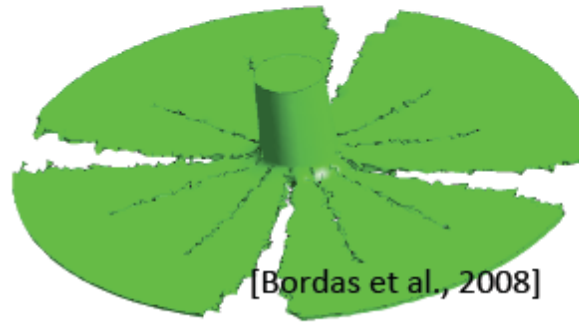
[Scott et al., 2013]



[Nguyen et al., 2013]

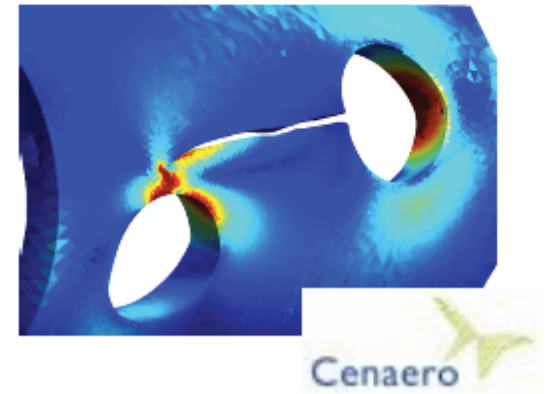
- Advanced discretization techniques for complex PDEs

- XFEM/meshfree



[Bordas et al., 2008]

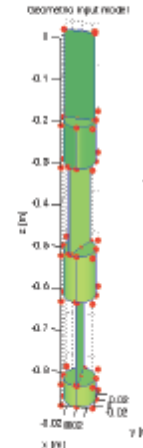
Taylor bar problem
(dynamic fragmentation)



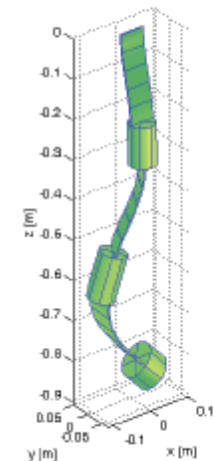
- Isogeometric analysis



Model
simplification
(CAD)



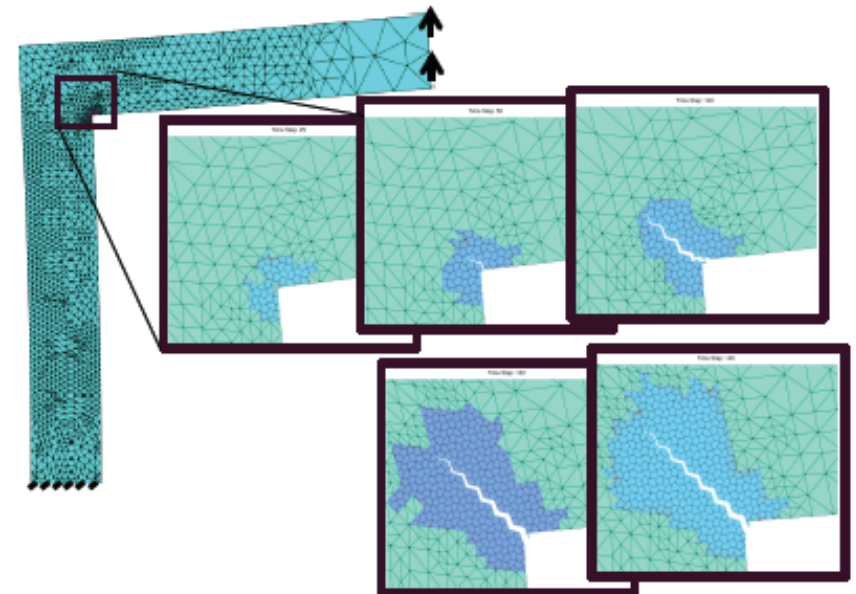
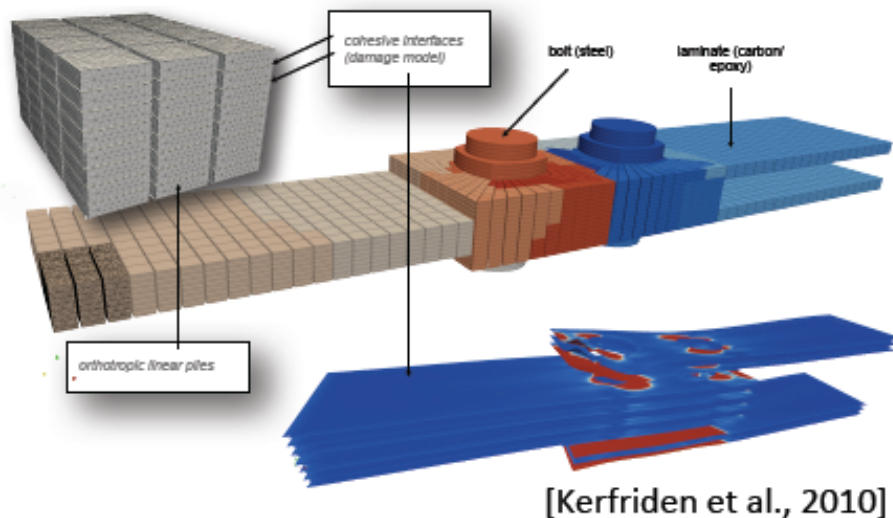
IGA



[Tornincasa et al., 2013]

- Multilevel methods to reduce CPU time by orders of magnitude and devise robust, efficient code/model coupling

- HPC Adaptive multiscale models/solvers with controlled accuracy

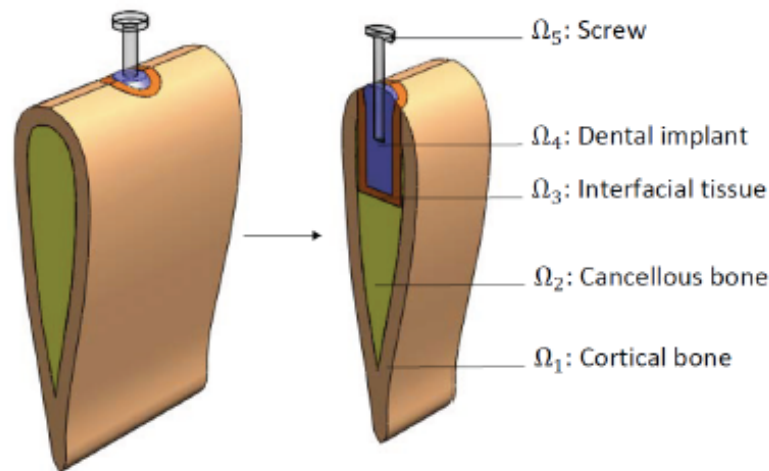


[Akbari et al., 2013]

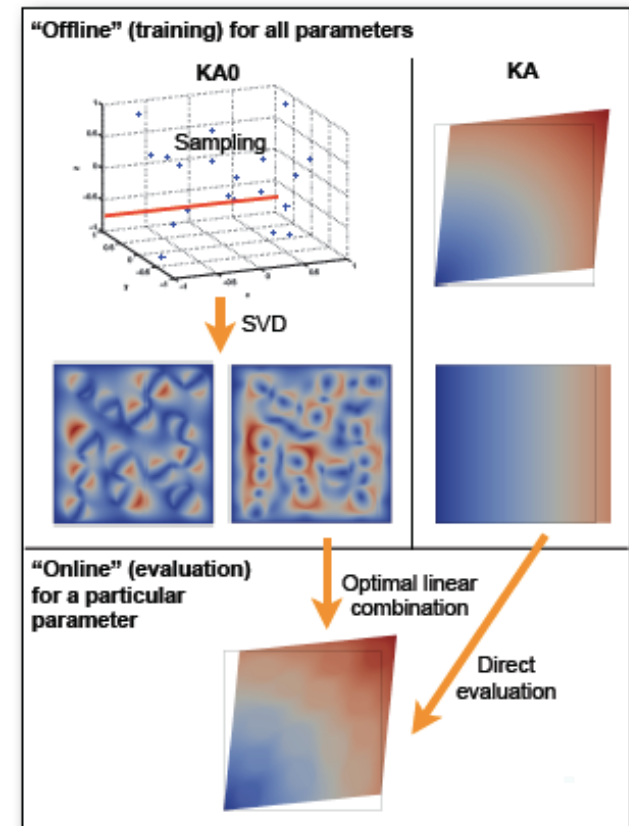
- Multilevel methods to reduce CPU time by orders of magnitude and devise robust, efficient code/model coupling

“offline” / “online” strategy

- Virtual chart with controlled accuracy via ROM for multiscale modelling and real-time optimisation



[Hoang et al., 2013]



[Kerfriden et al., 2013]

Discretization

- ➡ partition of unity enrichment
- ✓ (enriched) meshless methods
- ✓ level sets
- ➡ isogeometric analysis
- ➡ implicit boundaries

Model reduction ¹¹

- ✓ multi-scale & homogenisation
- ✓ algebraic model reduction (using POD)
- ✓ Newton-Krylov, "local/global", domain decomposition

Error control

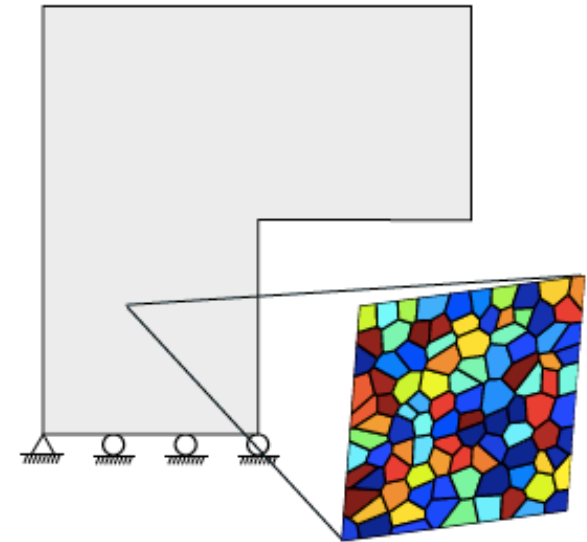
- ✓ XFEM: goal-oriented error estimates
 - ▶ used by CENAERO (Morfeo XFEM)
- ✓ meshless methods for fracture
- ✓ error estimation for reduced models

Part 0. An adaptive method for fracture - application to polycrystalline failure

Ahmad Akbari, Pierre Kerfriden, Spaß



- Bottom-up view: **replace heterogeneous subscale model by an equivalent, smoother, model** at the scale where predictions are required (i.e. macroscopic scale)
- When is scale-bridging necessary?
 - Derive predictive macroscopic models that are difficult to obtain using phenomenological approaches
 - Optimise subscale properties to obtain better overall characteristics
 - Observations at microscale but approximations required away from region of interest to remain tractable



[Chen et al. 2011]

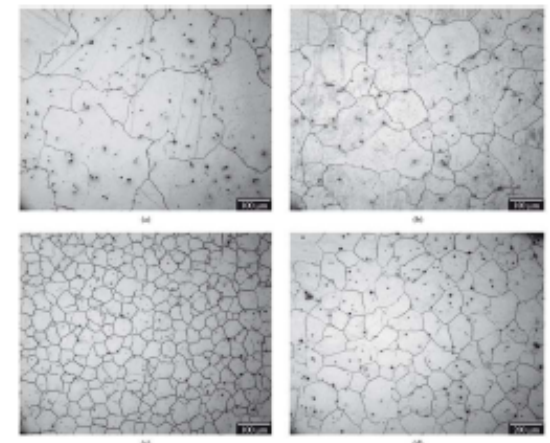
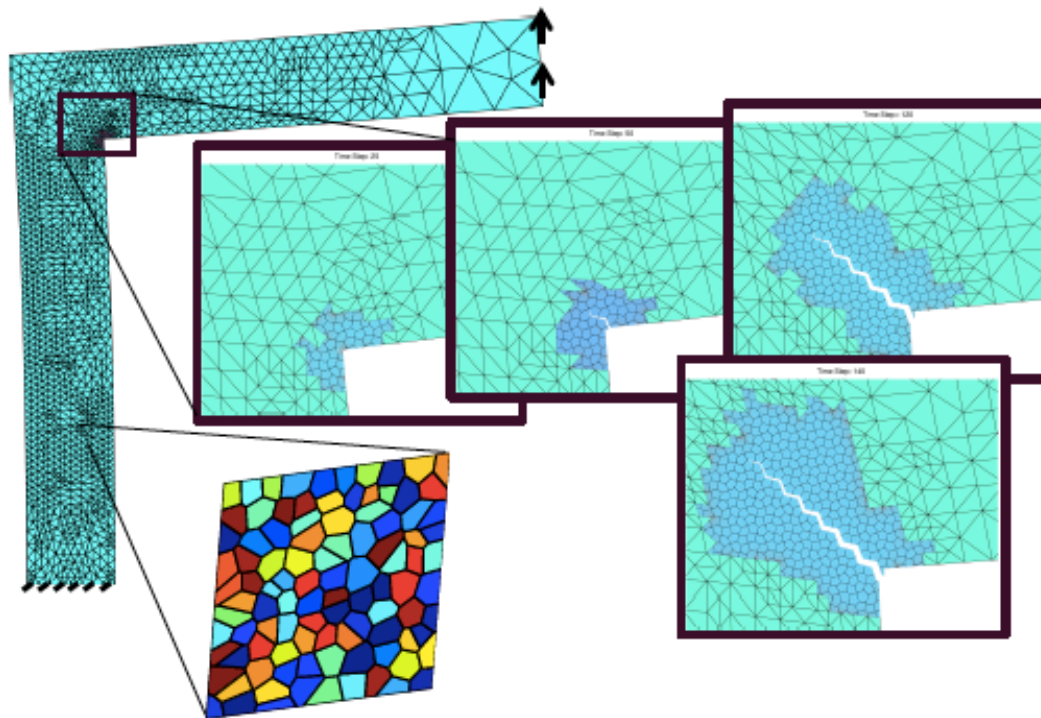
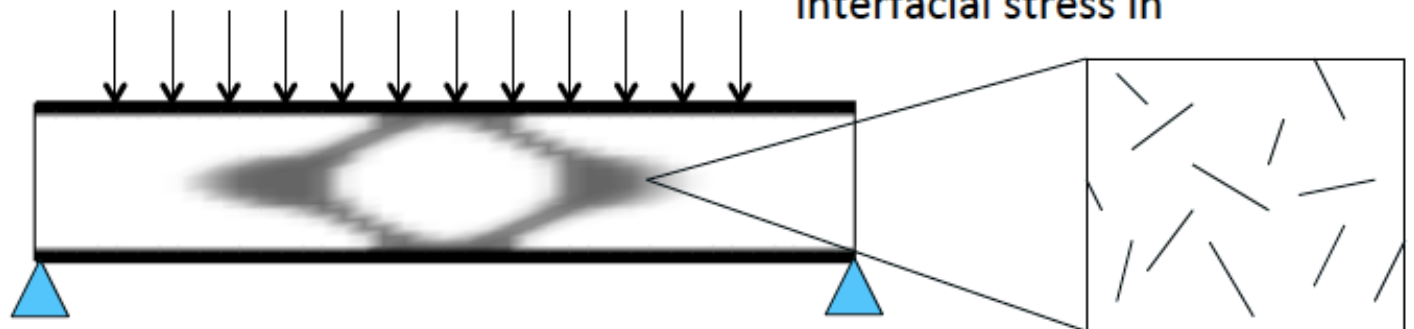


Figure 1. Microstructure of the X20Cr alloy shown in Figure 1 after being solution treated at 420 °C for 1 hour.



Approximation of the
behaviour of polycrystalline
materials away from
macroscopic cracks

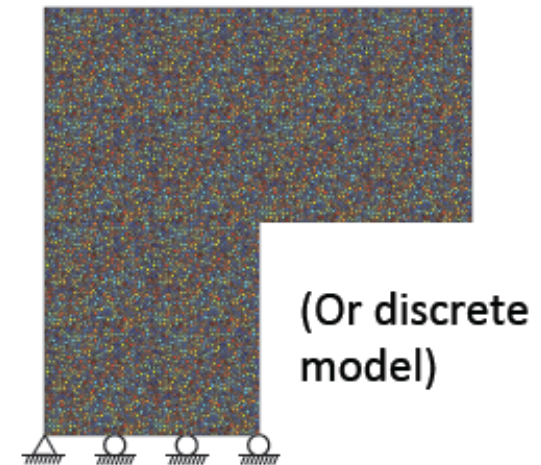
Optimisation of fiber content in
sandwich beams to minimise
interfacial stress in



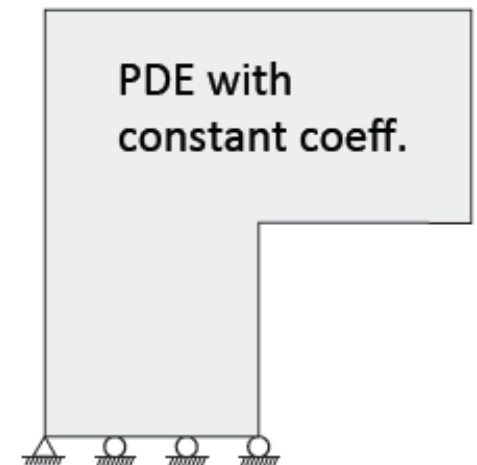
- Knowing the governing equations at the microscale, can we find homogeneous governing equations at the macroscale s. t.:
 - The solution of the macroscale problem converges to the solution of the microscale problem when the scale ratio tends to zero
- Hopefully: the solution of the macroscale problem is a good approximation of the solution of the microscale problem (in some sense) even **when the scale ratio is not very small.**

Error in QoI macroscopic < Tolerance
Cost of solving macromodel << subscale model

Heterog. continuum



Homogenisation



- Heterogeneous microstructure undergoing moderate deformations, observations at macroscale, slow loading, scale separability
- Macroscale candidate model: lin. elasticity
 - Equilibrium

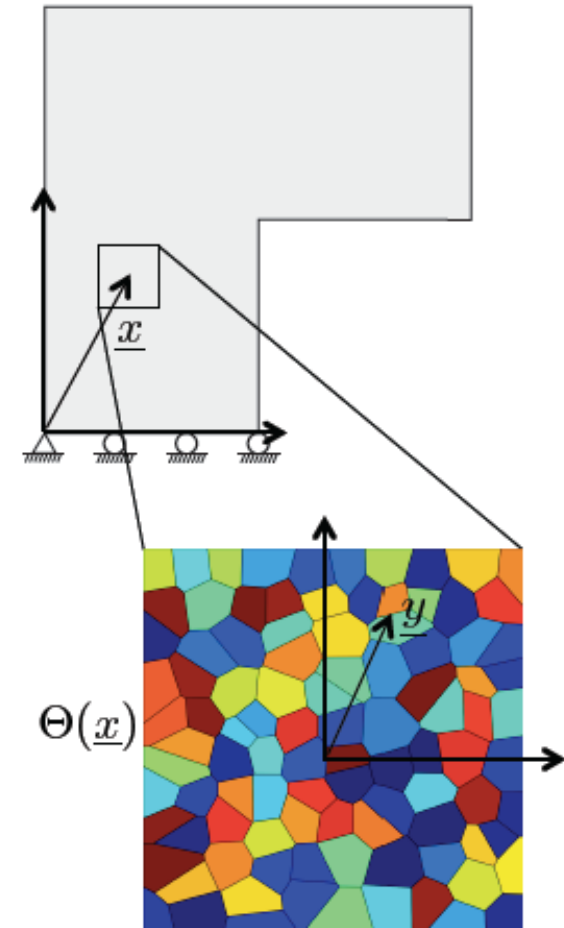
$$\operatorname{div} \underline{\underline{\sigma}}^M + \underline{f} = \underline{0} \quad \text{in } \Omega$$

$$\underline{\underline{\sigma}}^M \cdot \underline{n} = \underline{0} \quad \text{in } \partial\Omega_f$$
 - Kinematic equations

$$\underline{u}^M = \underline{U}_d \quad \text{in } \partial\Omega_u$$

$$\underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^M = \frac{1}{2} \left(\underline{\operatorname{grad}} \underline{u}^M + \underline{\operatorname{grad}} \underline{u}^{MT} \right) \quad \text{in } \Omega$$
 - Constitutive relation by classical micromechanics

$$\underline{\underline{\sigma}}^M = \mathcal{S}^M \left(\underline{\underline{\epsilon}}(\underline{u}^M) \right) \quad \text{in } \Omega$$



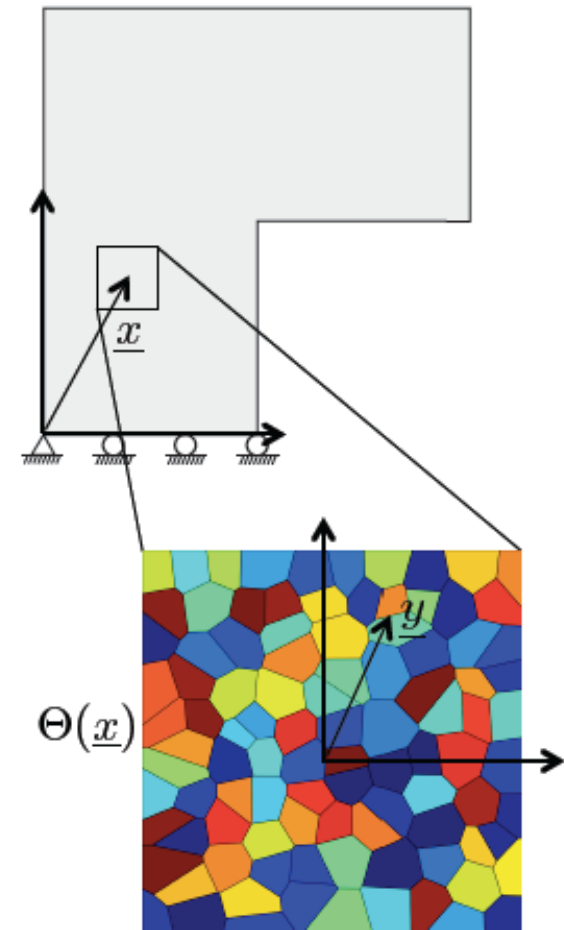
- Attach a representative volume element to the material point: volume of material large enough to represent the statistics of the distribution of material properties (unit cell in periodic case)

$$\underline{\underline{\sigma}}^m = \underline{\underline{D}}(\underline{y}) : \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^m$$

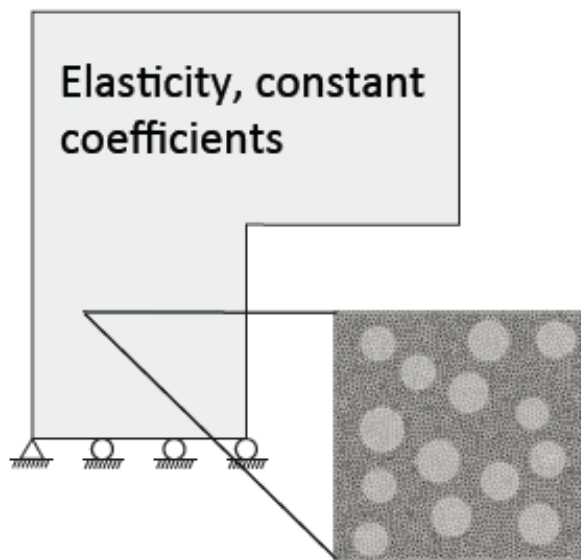
- Suppose that the RVE is mechanically equilibrated: $\underline{\text{div}} \underline{\underline{\sigma}}^m = \underline{0}$

- The effective constitutive law the/a relationship between average stress and average strain

$$\langle \underline{\underline{\sigma}}^m \rangle = \mathcal{S}^M (\langle \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^m \rangle)$$



- Obtain $\langle \underline{\underline{\sigma}}^m \rangle = \mathcal{S}^M (\langle \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^m \rangle)$ by solving RVE problem numerically



Homogeneous strain (macroscopic part) + “micro” fluctuation

$$\underline{\underline{u}}(\underline{\underline{y}}) = \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}^M \cdot \underline{\underline{y}} + \tilde{\underline{\underline{u}}}(\underline{\underline{y}})$$

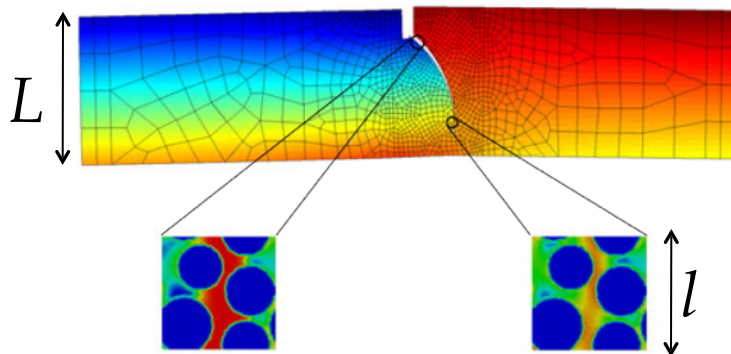
- Ill-posed, requires BC for fluctuation compatible with $\langle \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}(\tilde{\underline{\underline{u}}}(\underline{\underline{y}})) \rangle$
- One possibility: Dirichlet problem, fluctuation vanishes on boundary

→ Very expensive too solve

Multiscale methods for Fracture

■ Non-concurrent

Damage zone is modelled by a macroscopic cohesive crack that homogenises the failure zone.

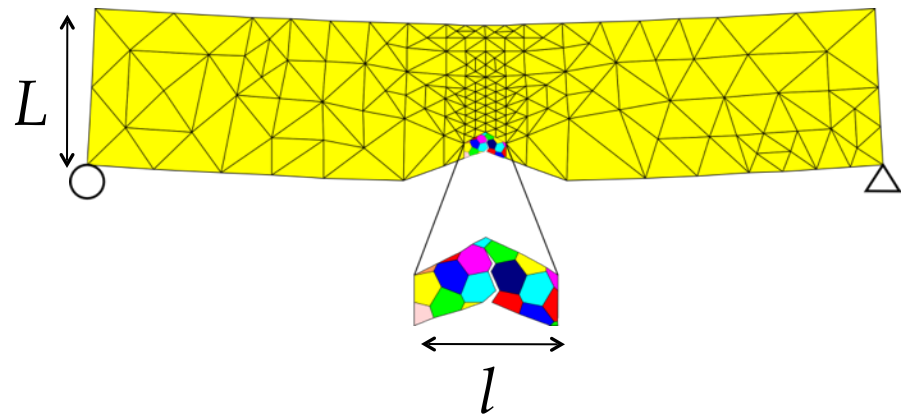


V.P. Nguyen 2012

$$L/l \gg 1$$

■ Concurrent

Damage zone is modelled directly at the microscale and coupled to the coarse scale.



$$L/l > 1$$

- Homogenisation (FE^2 , etc.) - Hierarchical
- Concurrent (bridging domain, ARLEQUIN, etc.)
- Enrichment (PUFEM, XFEM, GFEM)
- Model reduction

Fine Scale: micro-structure

➤ Microscale problem:

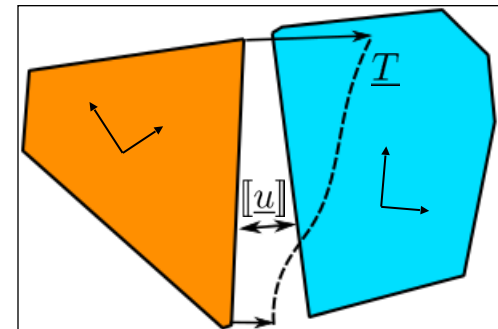
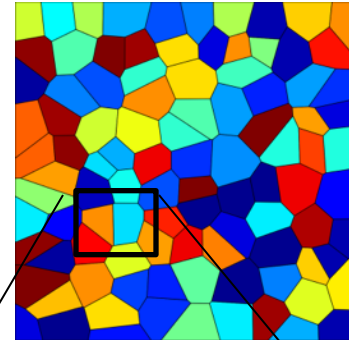
$$\int_{\Omega/\Gamma_c} \boldsymbol{\sigma}(\mathbf{u}) : \delta \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \, d\Omega + \int_{\Gamma_c} \mathbf{T} \cdot \llbracket \delta \mathbf{u} \rrbracket \, d\Omega = \int_{\partial\Omega} \mathbf{f} \cdot \delta \mathbf{u} \, d\Gamma$$

■ Orthotropic grains

$$\forall \mathbf{x} \in \Omega/\Gamma_c, \quad \boldsymbol{\sigma} = \mathbf{C} : \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$$

■ Cohesive interface

$$\forall \mathbf{x} \in \Gamma_c, \quad \mathbf{T}|_t = T \left((\llbracket \mathbf{u} \rrbracket|_T)_{T \leq t} \right)$$



Coarse Scale

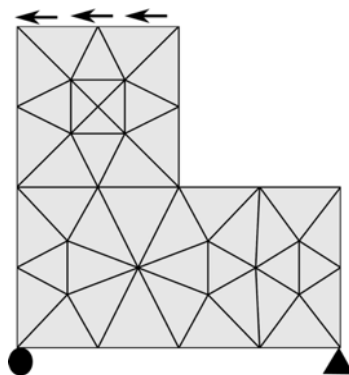
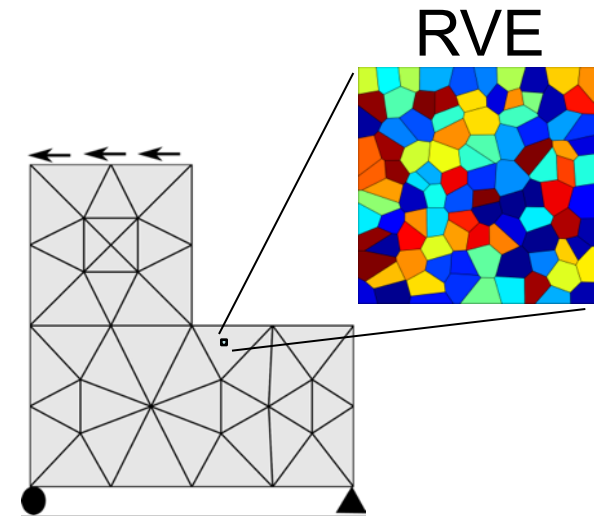
➤ Macroscale problem:

■ FE² Method

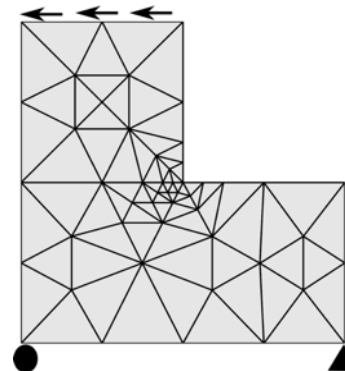
Based on averaging theorem
(computational homogenisation)

■ Adaptive mesh refinement

Error estimation by Zienkiewicz-Zhu-type recovery technique

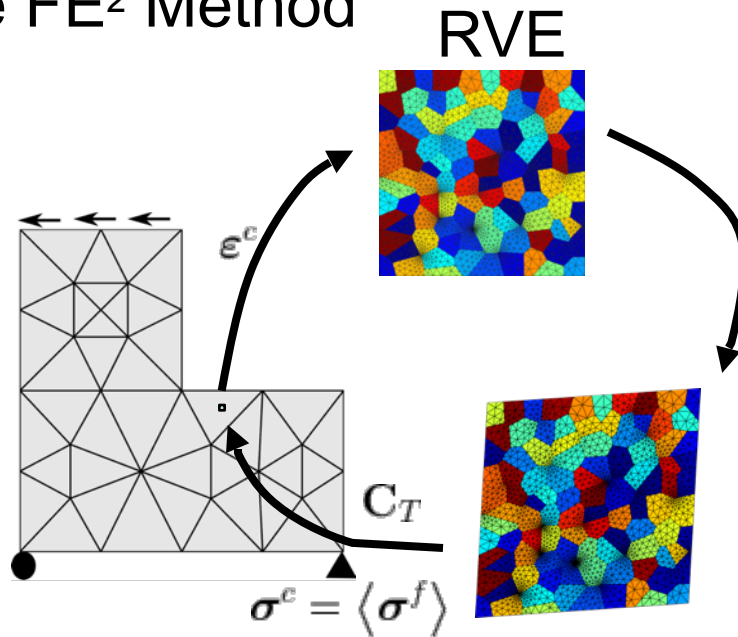


Mesh refinement

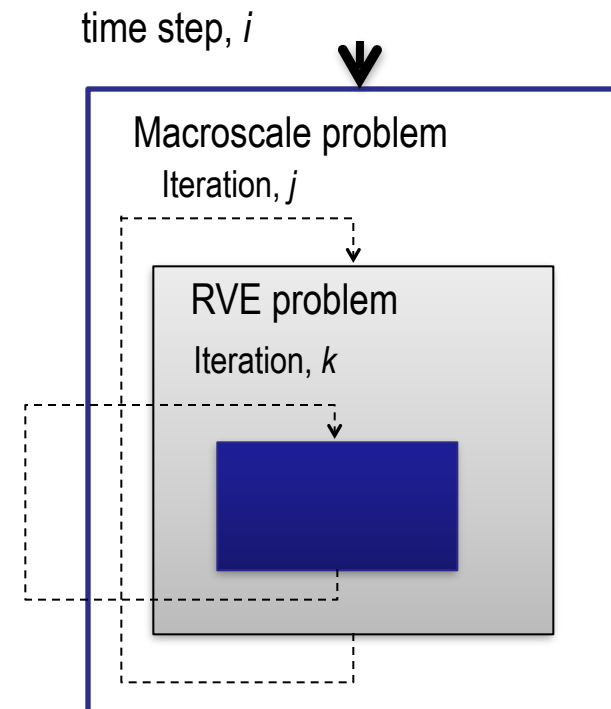


Coarse Scale: FE2

■ The FE² Method

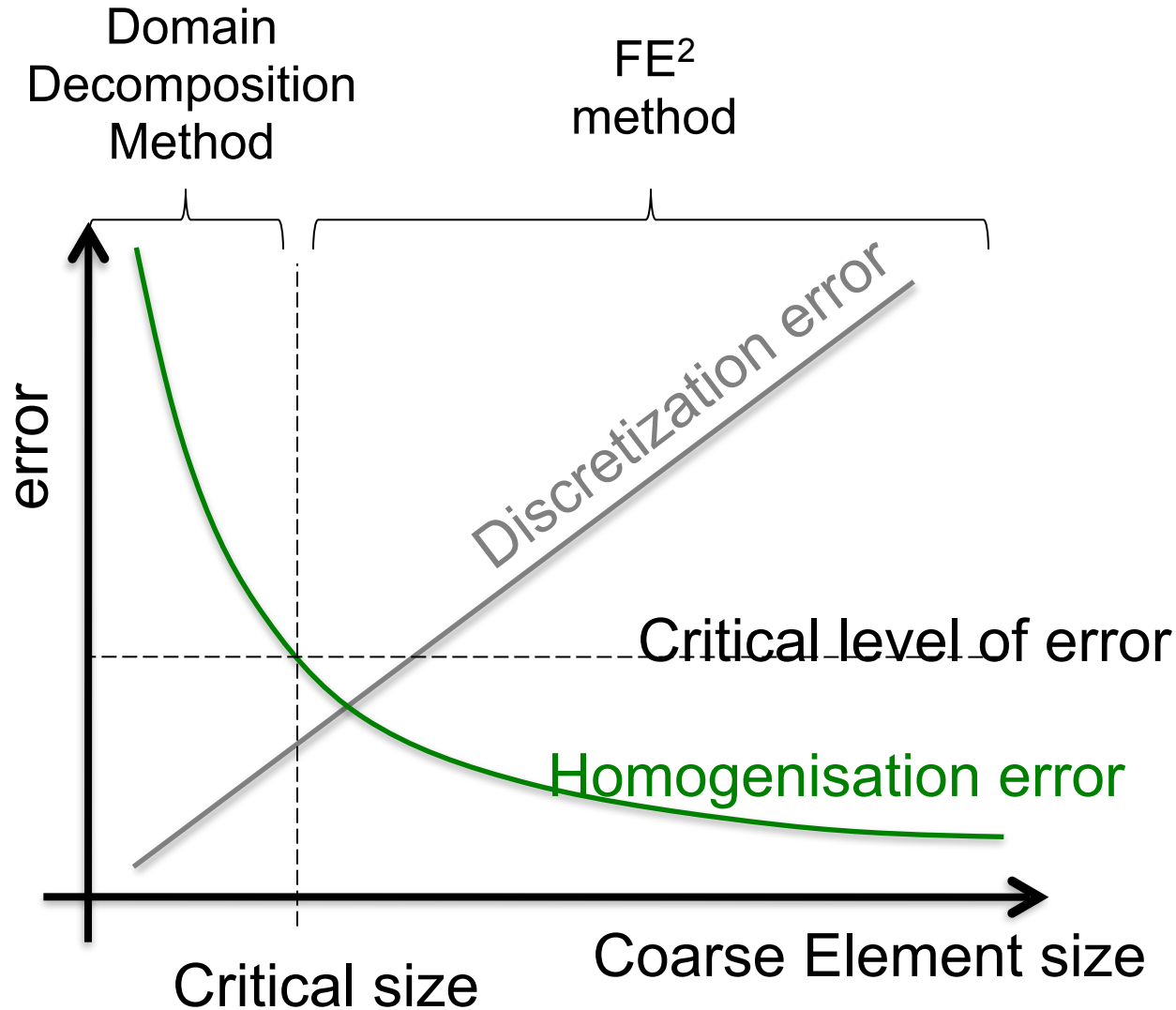


❖ Shortcoming of the FE² Method :



Lack of scale separation
RVE cannot be found in the **softening regime**

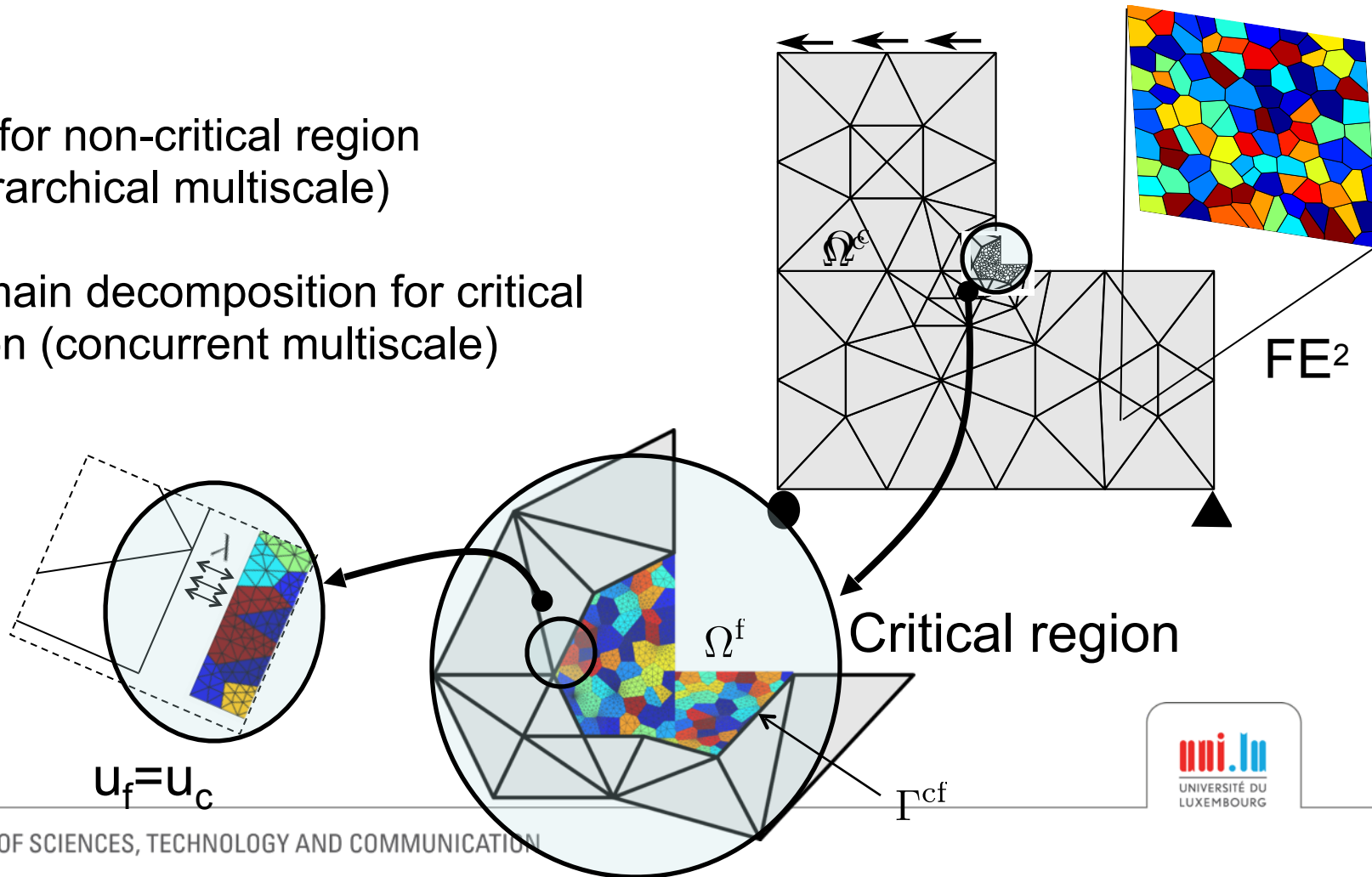
Error control in multiscale modelling



Fine-Coarse scales Coupling

Solution beyond FE^2 : “Hybrid Multiscale Method”

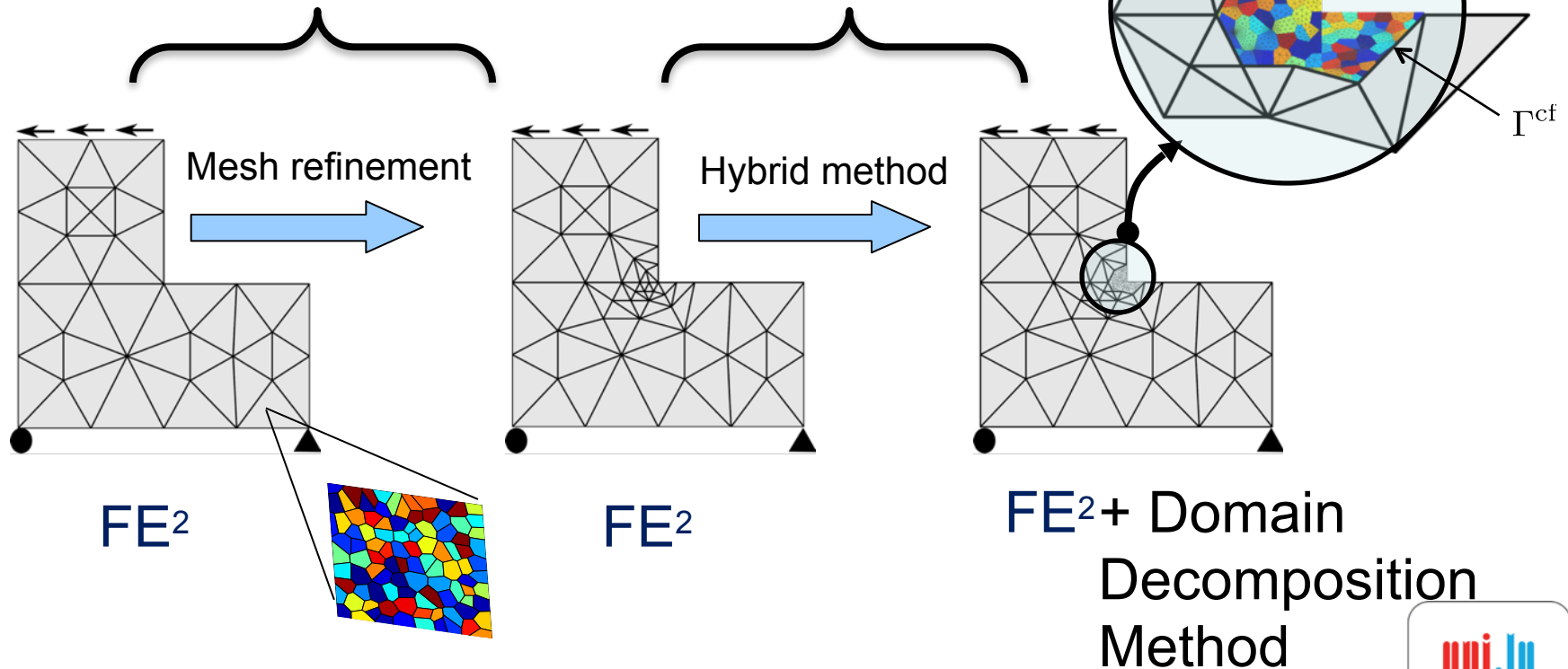
- FE^2 for non-critical region (hierarchical multiscale)
- Domain decomposition for critical region (concurrent multiscale)



Adaptive multiscale method: A Concurrent approach

➤ Strategy:

- control the coarse scale discretization error
- control the modelling error



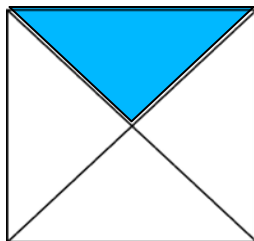
Coarse Scale: Adaptive mesh refinement

➤ Coarse scale Adaptive mesh refinement

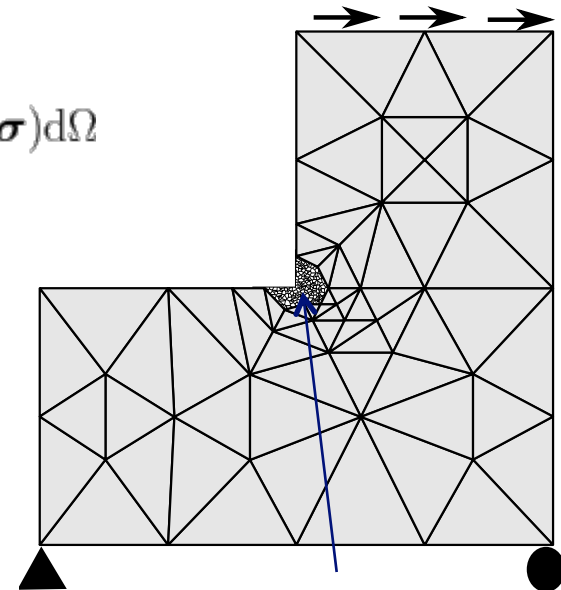
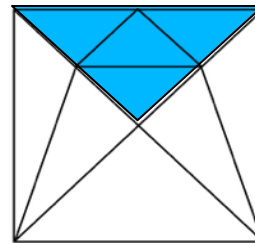
- Error estimation by Zienkiewicz-Zhu-type recovery technique

$$\|e\| = \int_{\Omega_c} (\boldsymbol{\sigma}^* - \boldsymbol{\sigma}) : \left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\sigma}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} \Big|_{\mathbf{u}^c} \right)^{-1} : (\boldsymbol{\sigma}^* - \boldsymbol{\sigma}) d\Omega$$

Element to refine



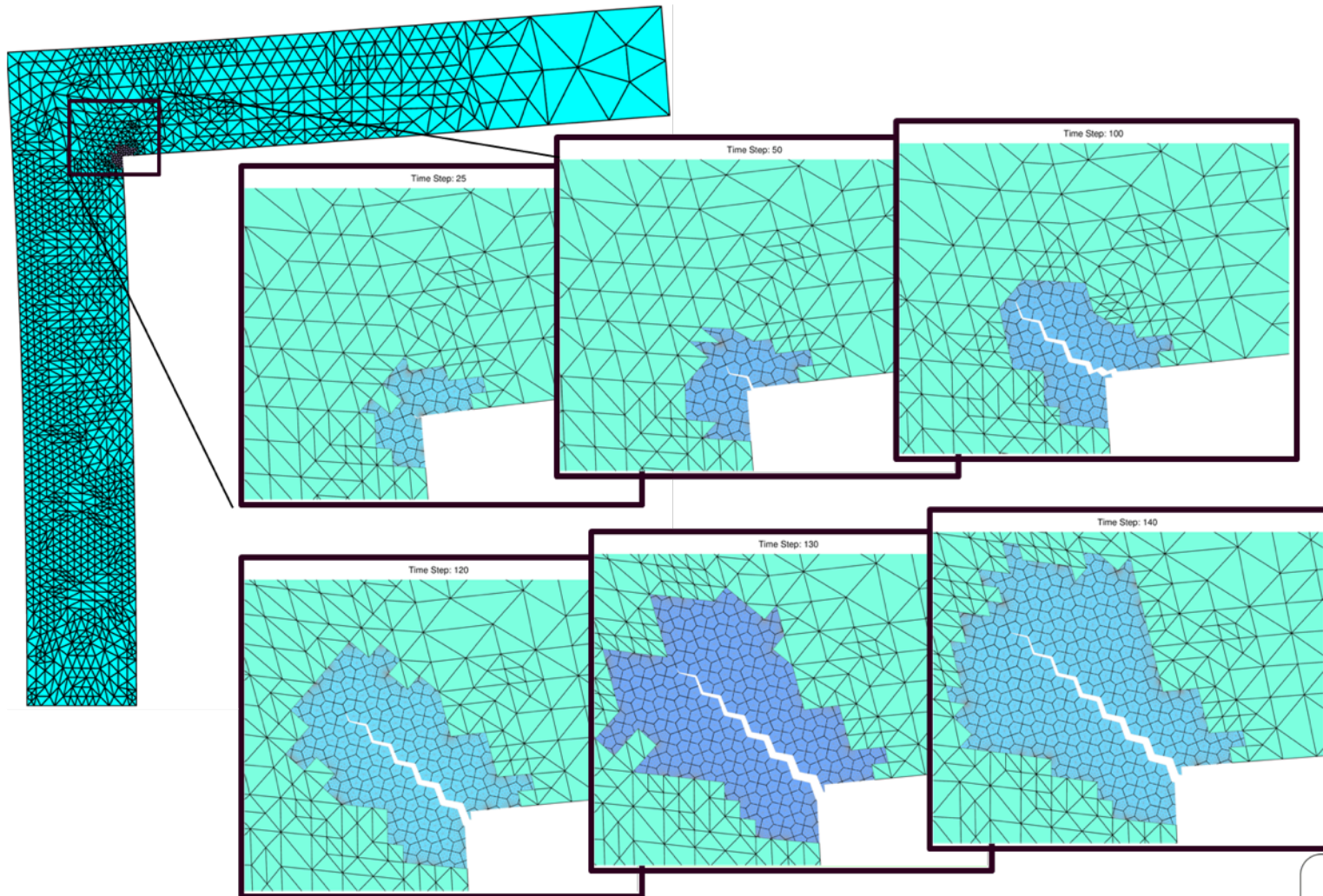
Refined mesh



Error due to the
discretisation of Ω^f
neglected

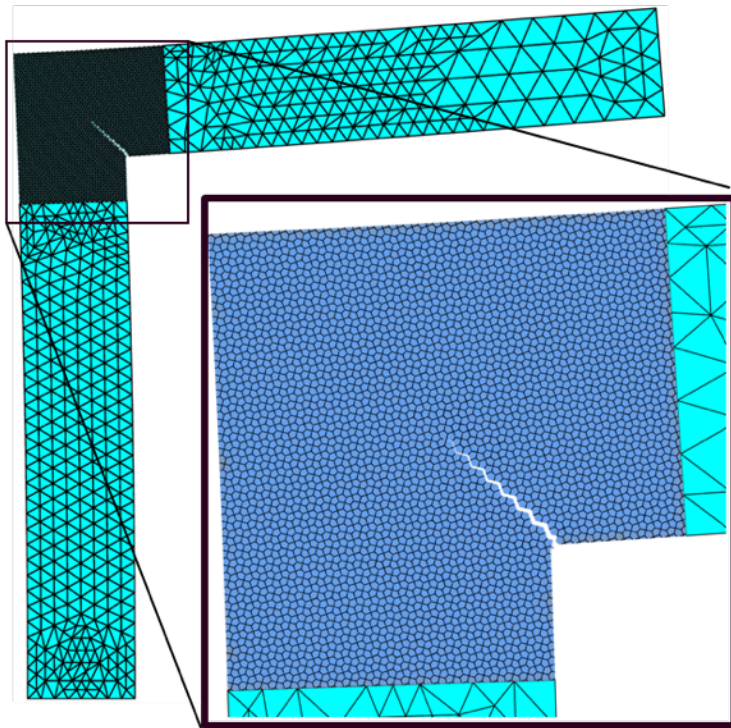
- Convergence criterion: $\frac{\|e\|}{\|\sigma\|} < Tol$

Results: L-shape

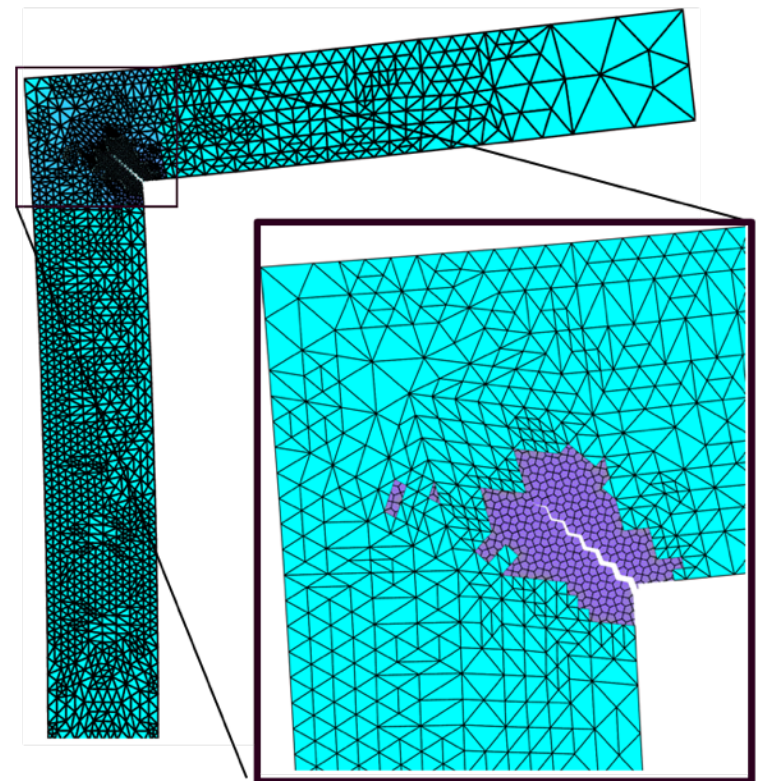


Results: L-shape

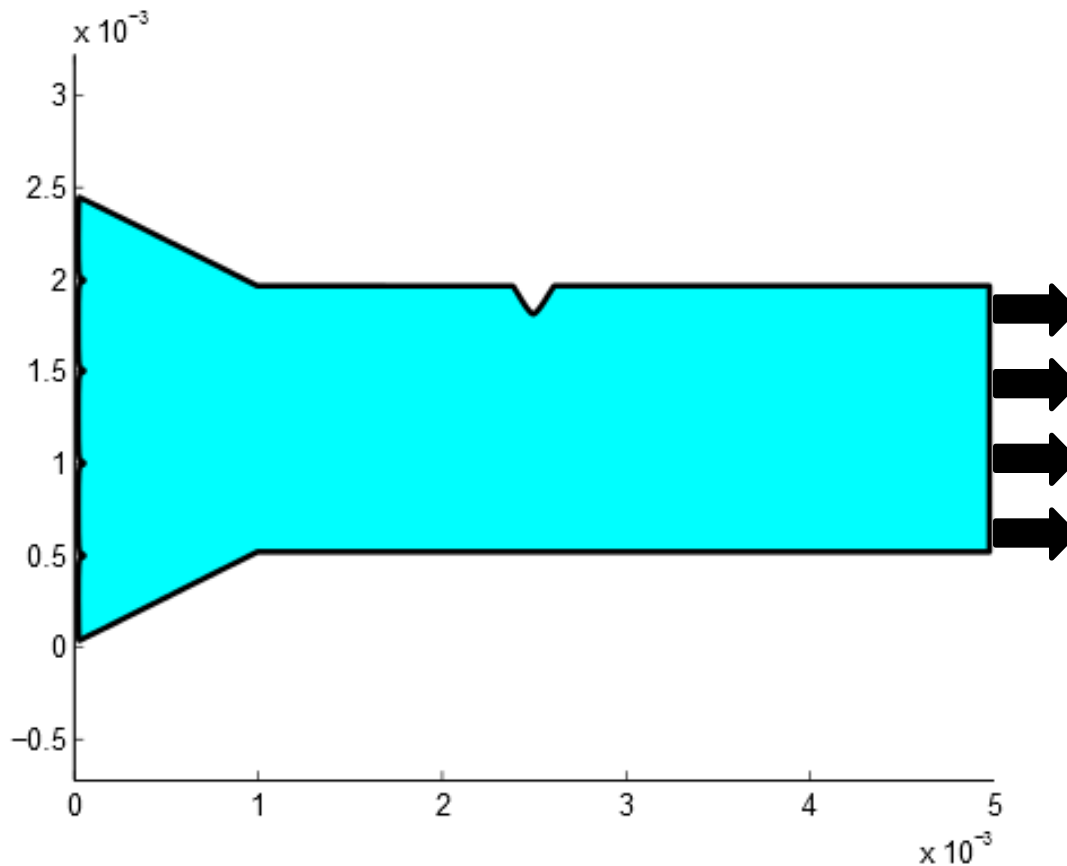
Direct Numerical Solution



Adaptive Multiscale method



Results: uni-axial tension

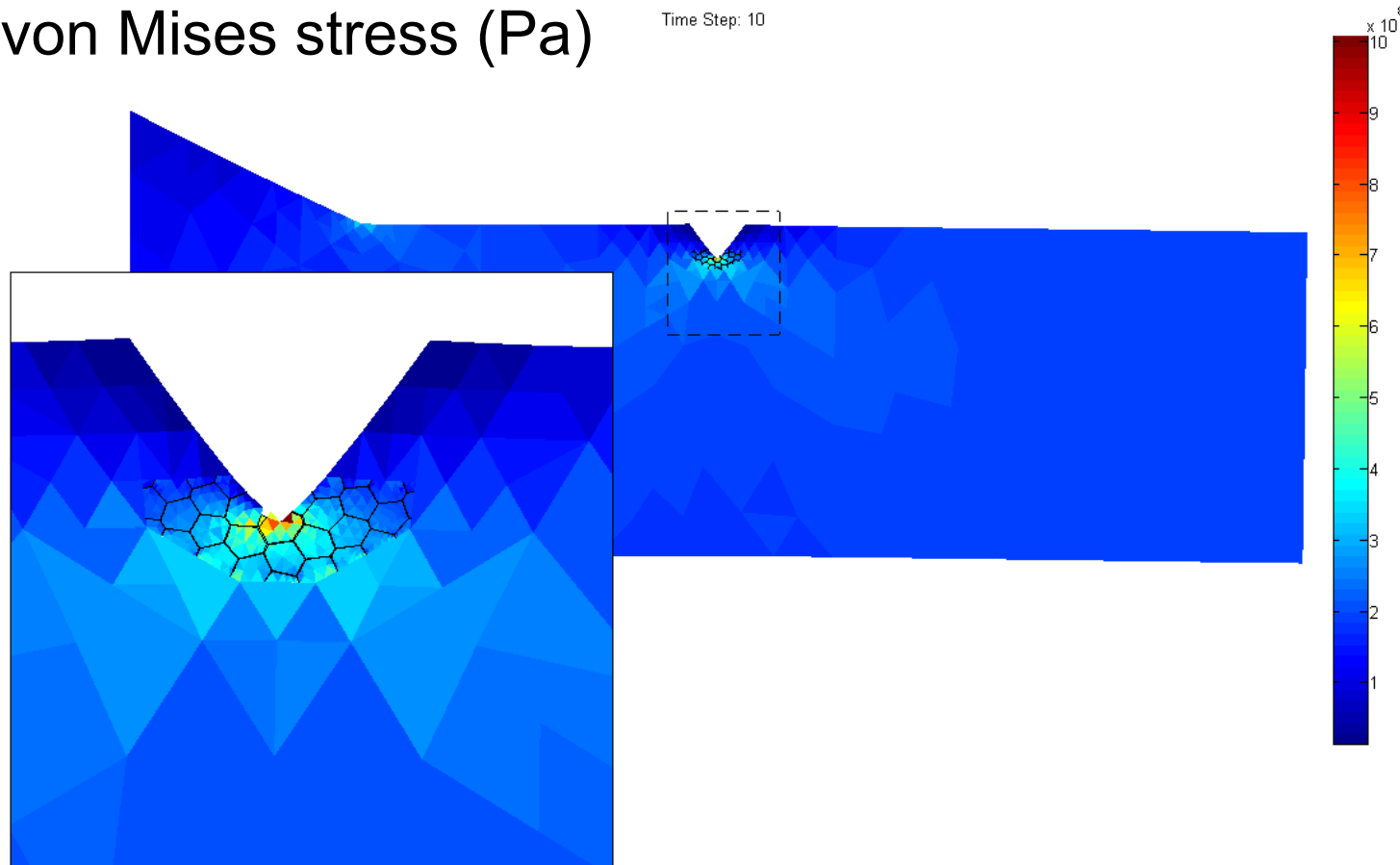


❖ Sizes are in mm

Results: uni-axial tension

von Mises stress (Pa)

Time Step: 10



❖ 100X (magnification of displacement)

Results: uni-axial tension

von-Mises stress (Pa)

Time Step: 20

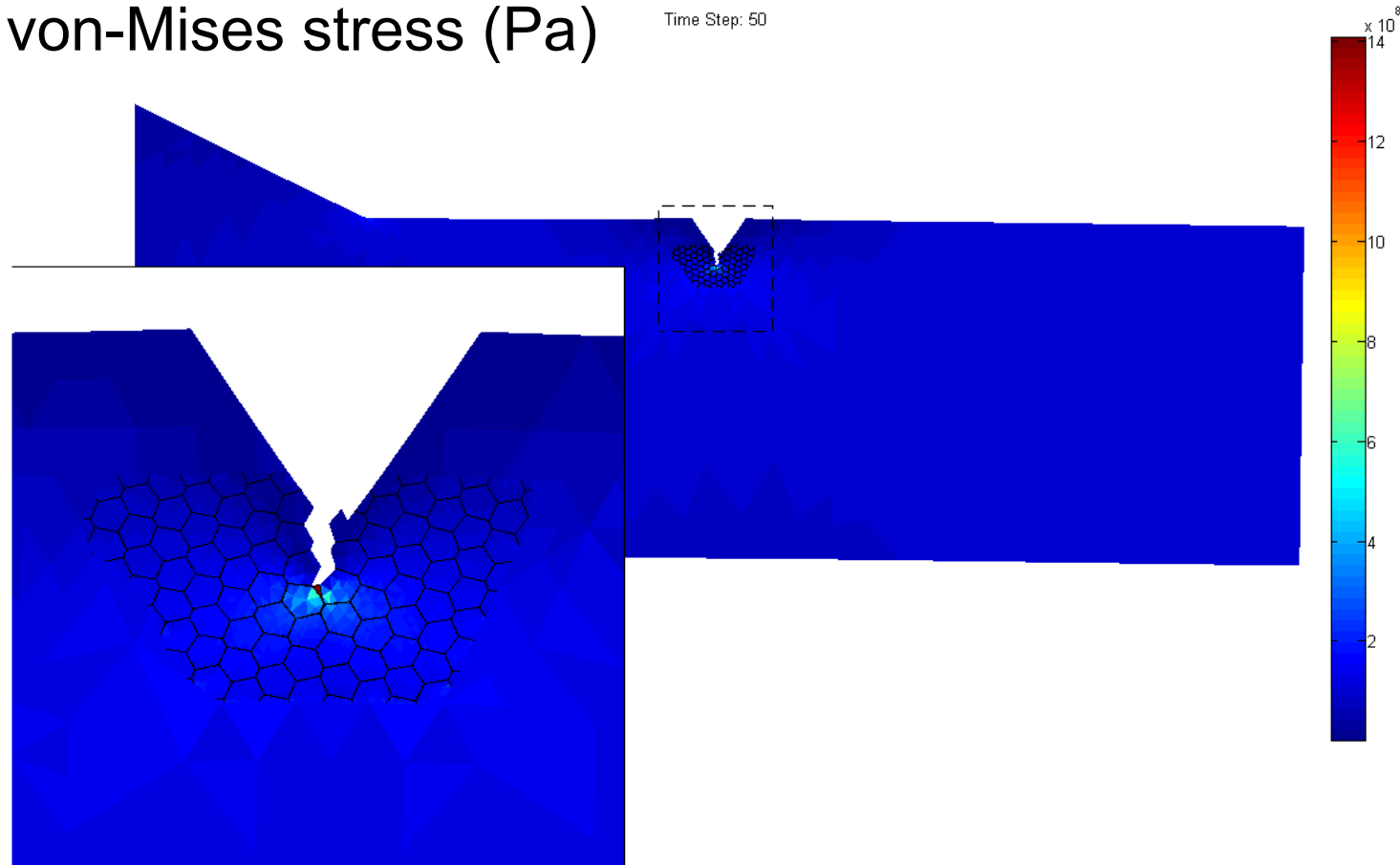


❖ 100X (magnification of displacement)

Results: uni-axial tension

von-Mises stress (Pa)

Time Step: 50

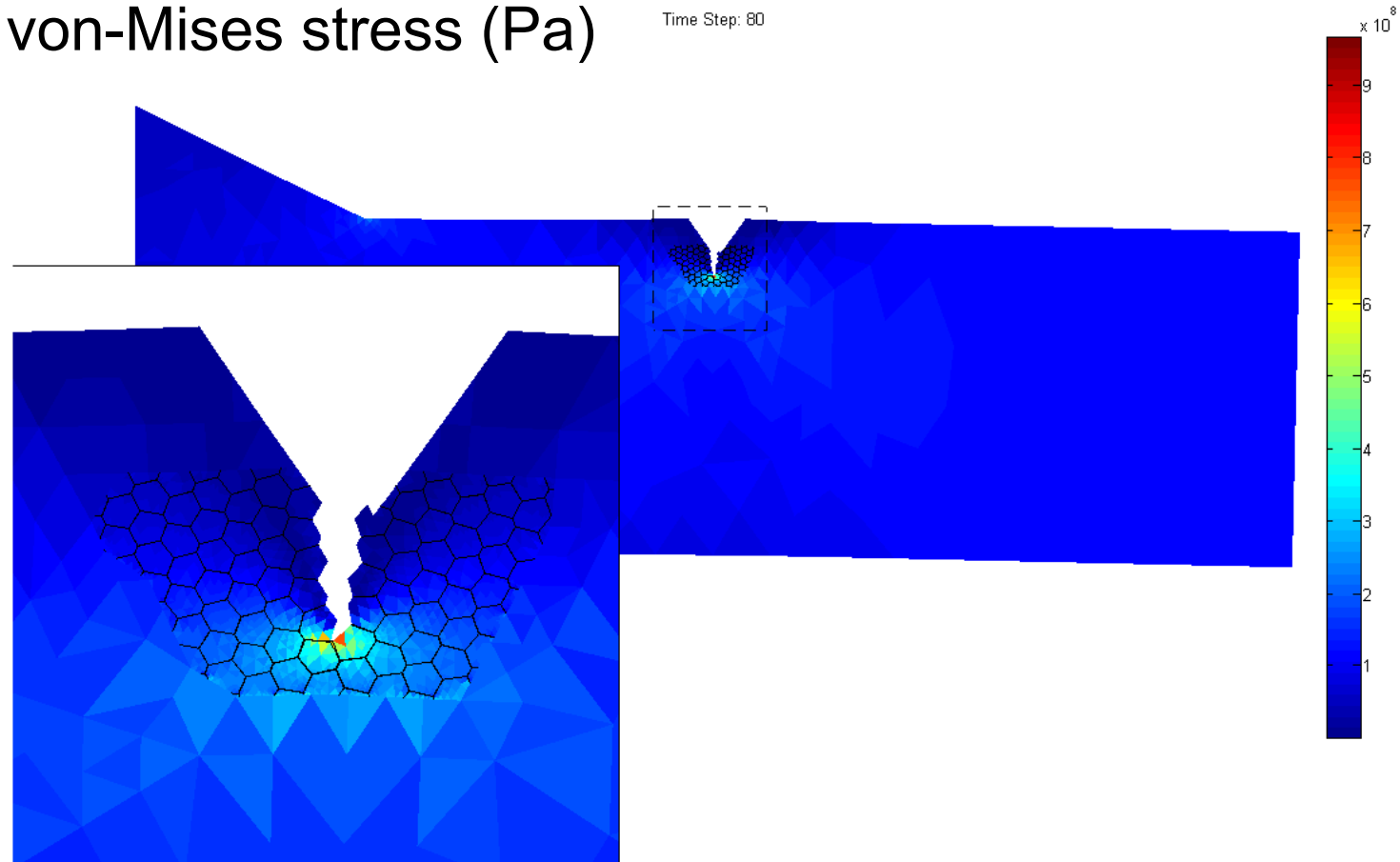


❖ 100X (magnification of displacement)

Results: uni-axial tension

von-Mises stress (Pa)

Time Step: 80

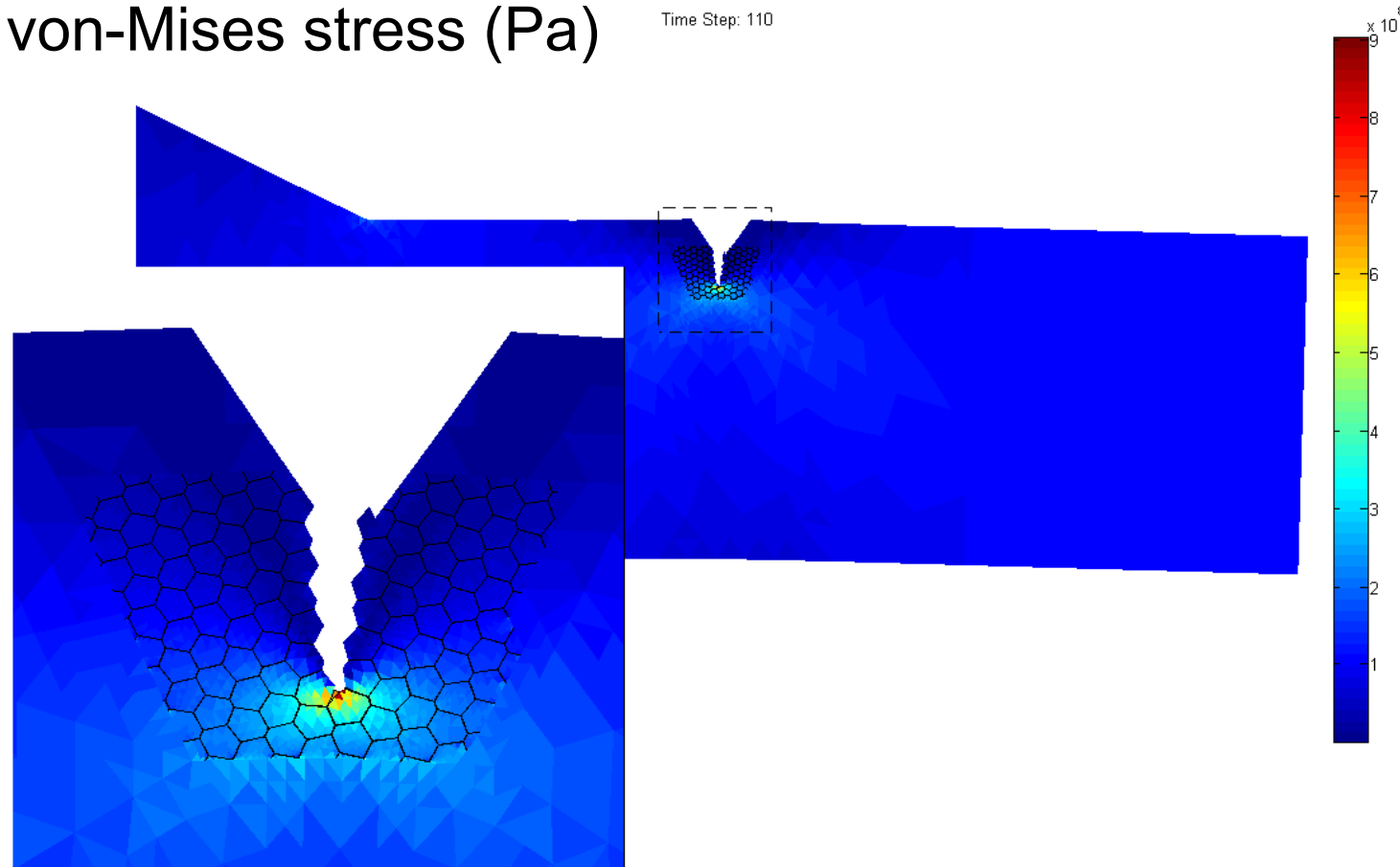


❖ 100X (magnification of displacement)

Results: uni-axial tension

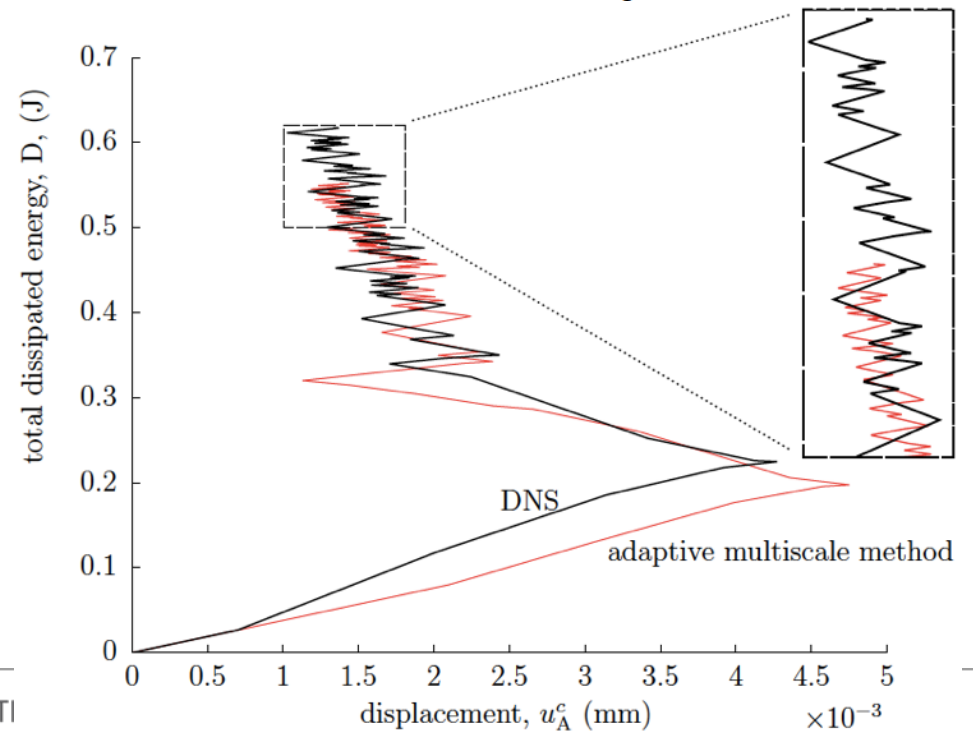
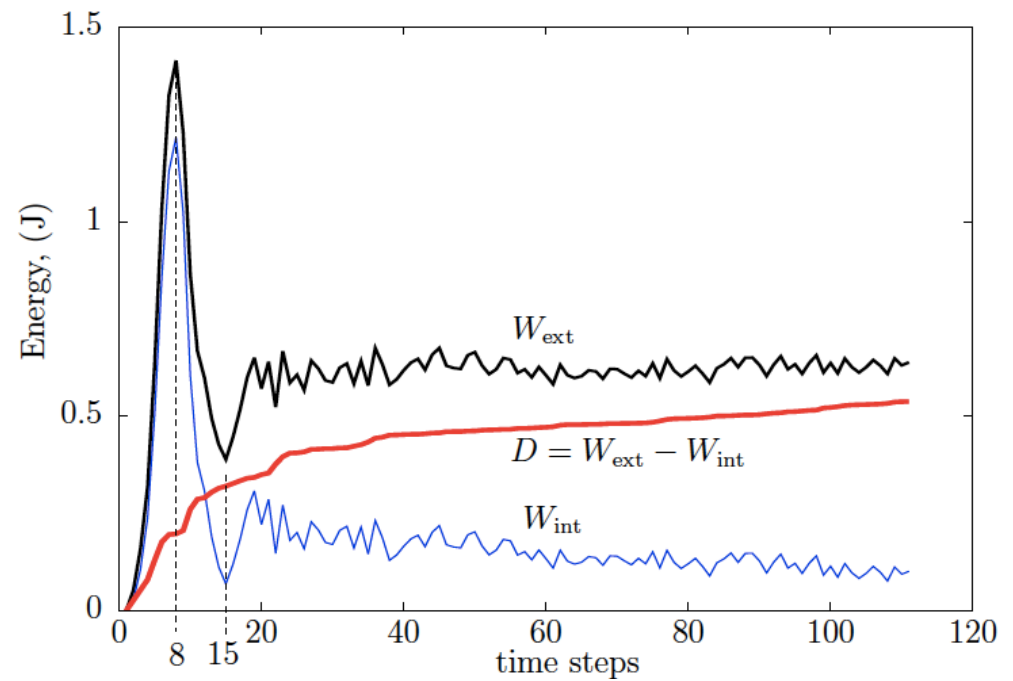
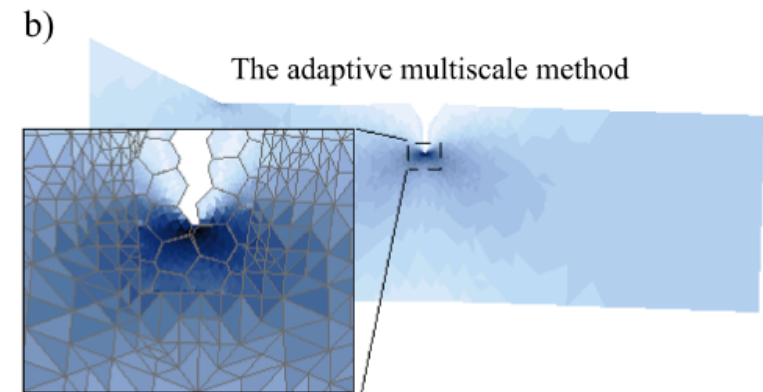
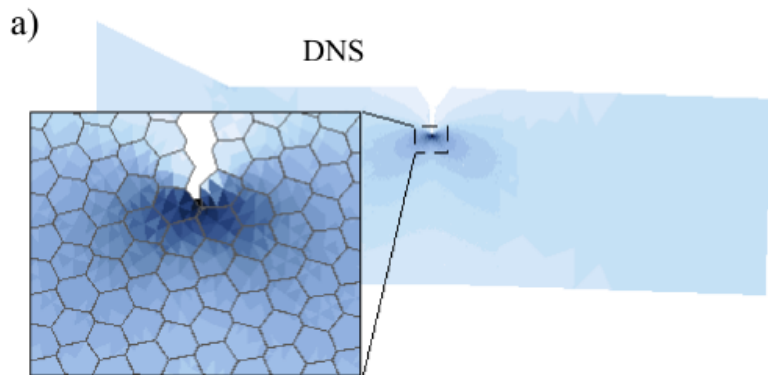
von-Mises stress (Pa)

Time Step: 110

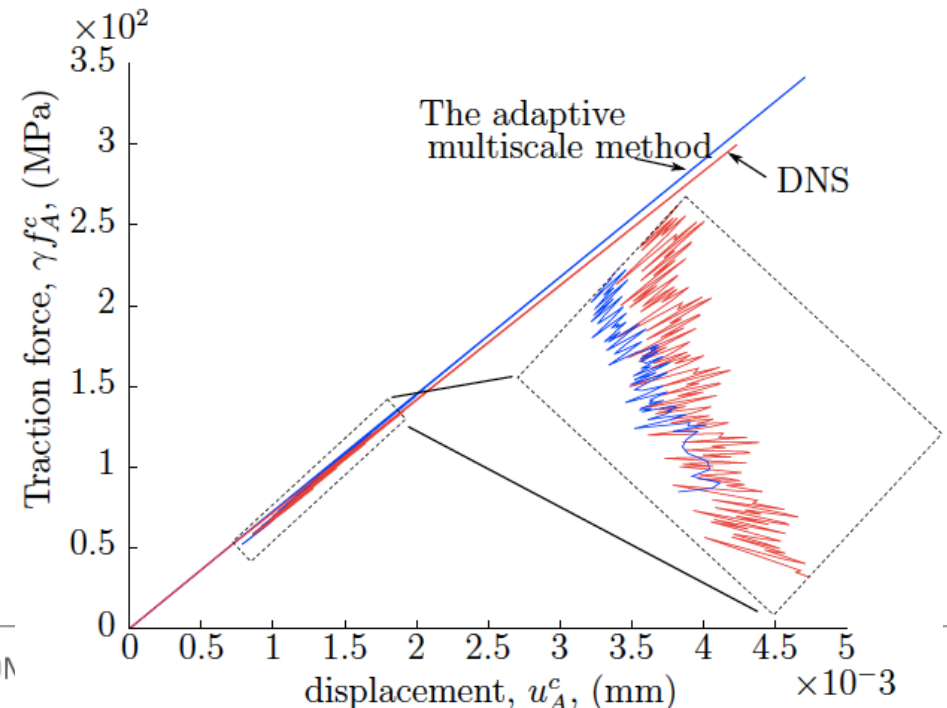
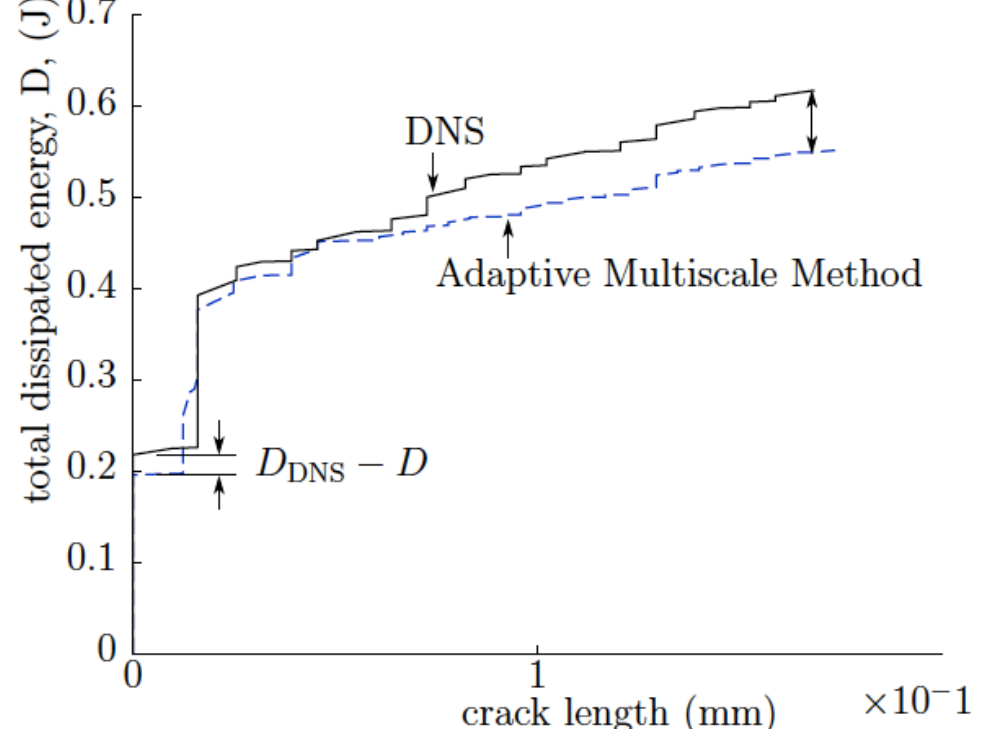
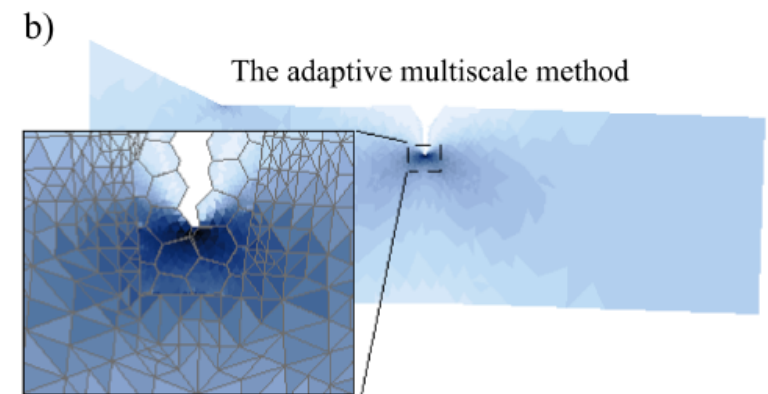
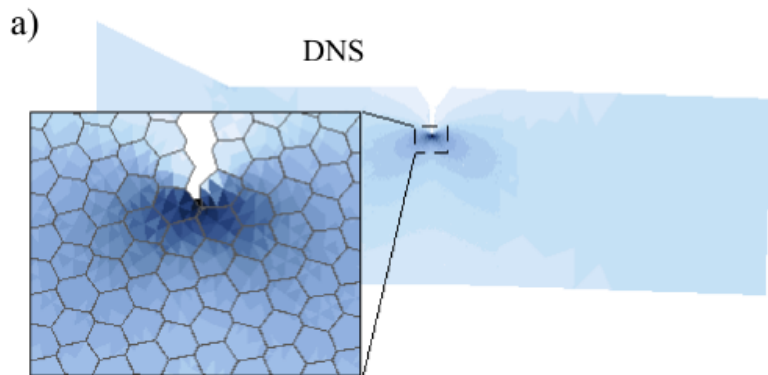


❖ 100X (magnification of displacement)

Verification

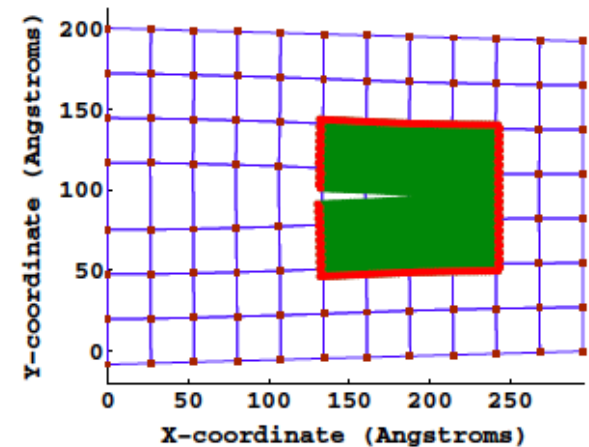
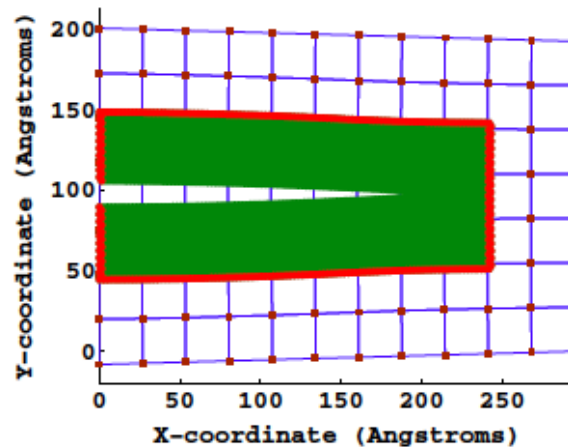
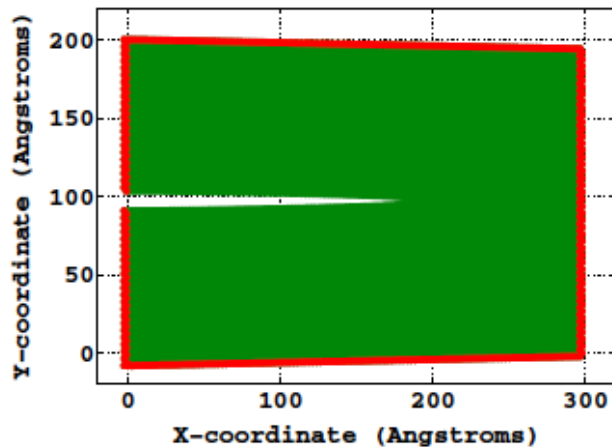


Verification



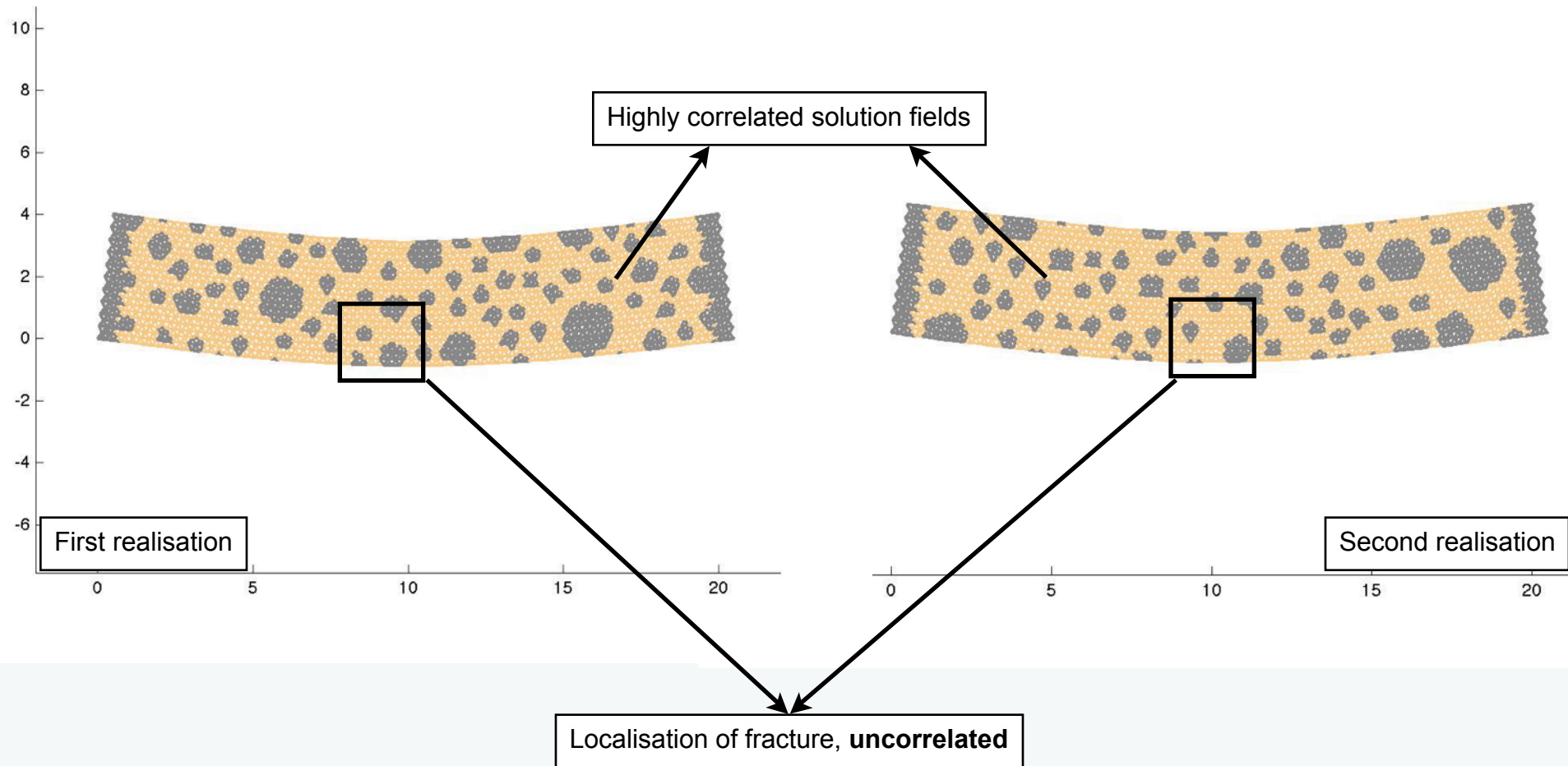
Perspectives

- coarsening once the crack is open
- molecular dynamics at the fine scale



- real-life problems! :)
- coupling with algebraic model reduction (POD)

Link with algebraic model reduction (Proper Orthogonal Decomposition)



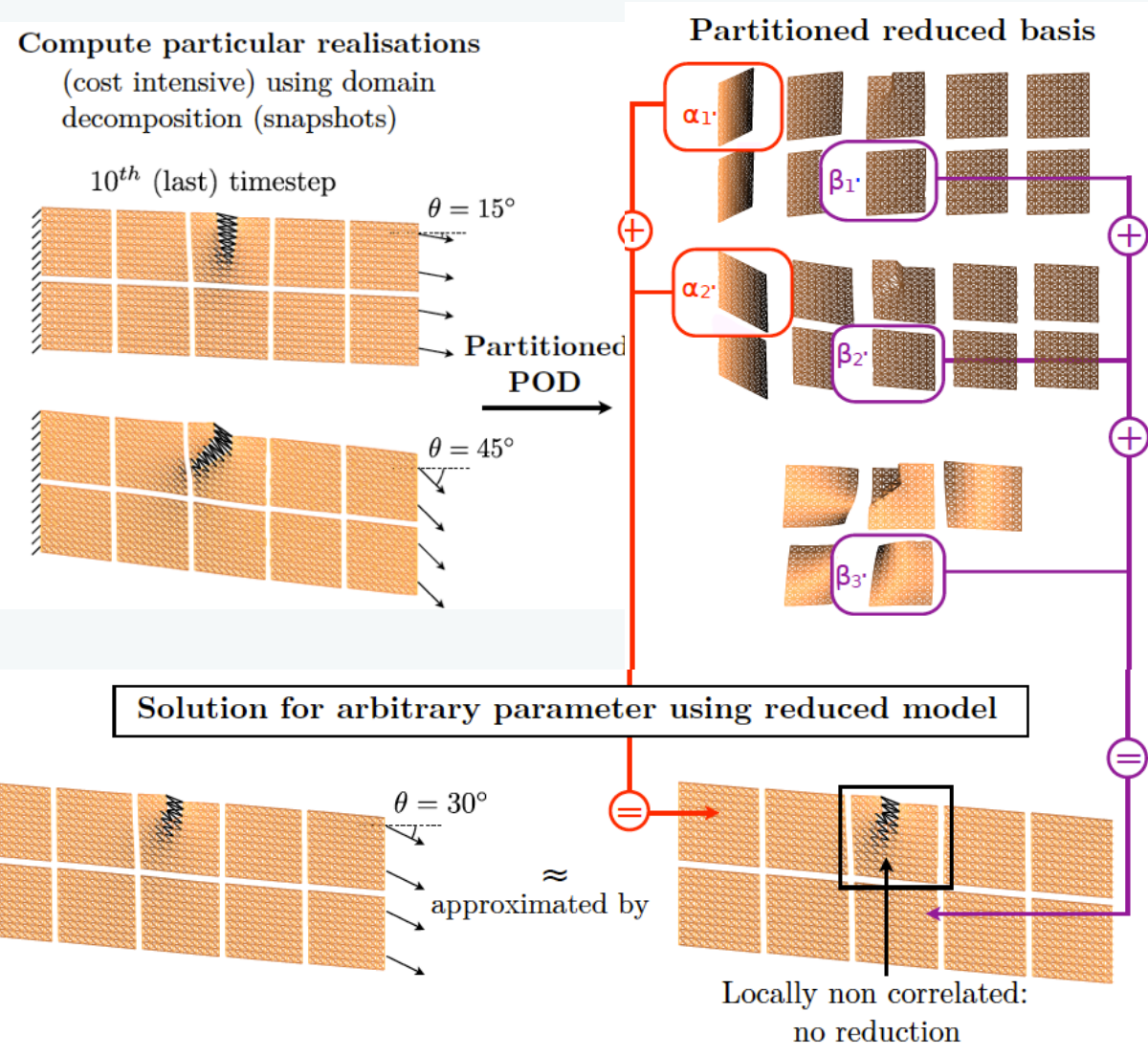
Direct numerical simulation: efficient preconditioner?



Reduced order modelling?



Adaptive coupling?



- Decompose the structure into subdomains
- Perform a reduction in the highly correlated region
- Couple the reduced to the non-reduced region by a primal Schur complement

Publications

<http://hdl.handle.net/10993/16347>

<http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle/10993/14475>

<http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle/10993/10207>

<http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle/10993/10066>

<http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle/10993/12454>

<http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle/10993/16323>

<http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle/10993/12012>

<http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle/10993/12014>

Part I. Streamlining the CAD-analysis transition

Part II. Some advances in enriched FEM

Part III. Application to H cutting of Si wafers

Part IV. Interactive cutting sim.



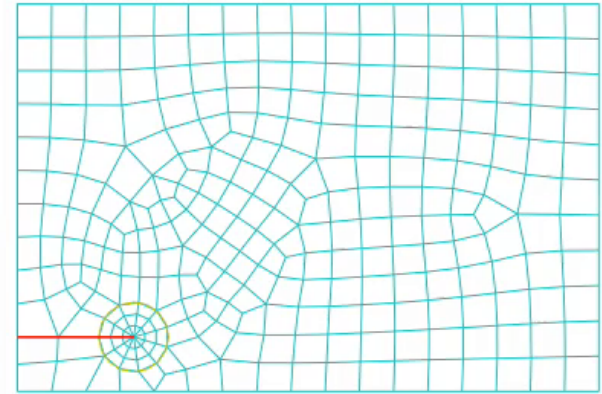
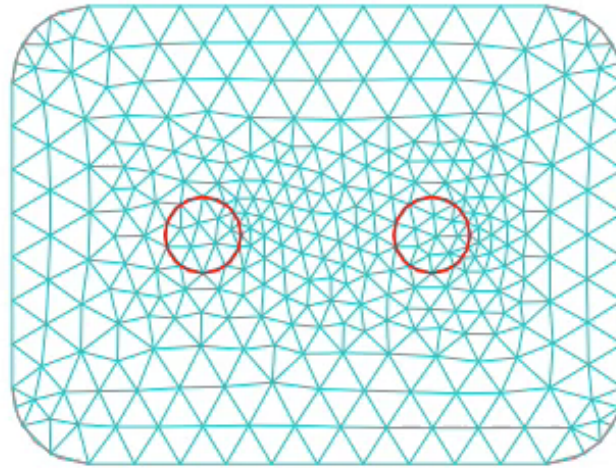
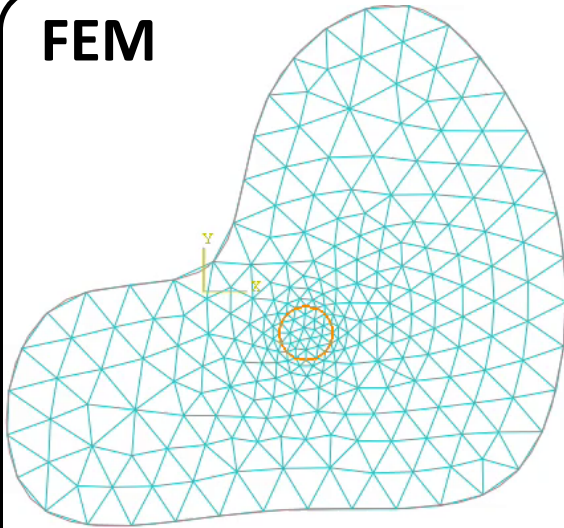
Part I. Streamlining the CAD-analysis transition

Coupling, or decoupling?

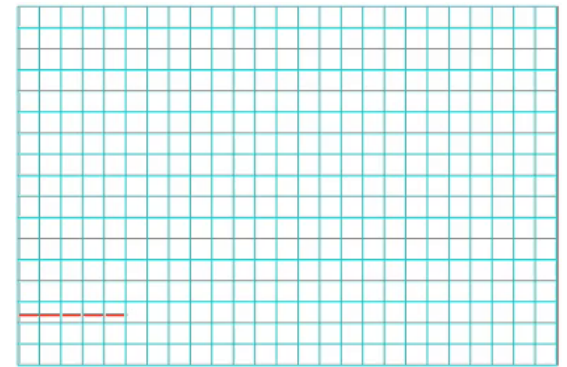
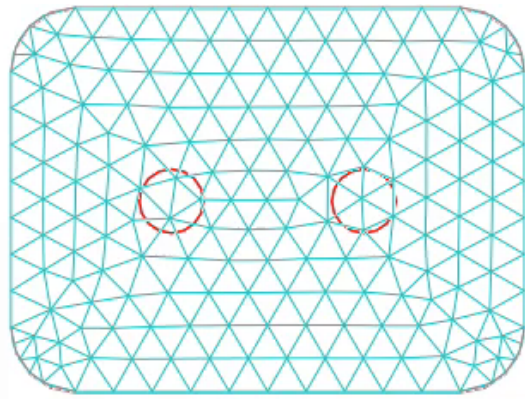
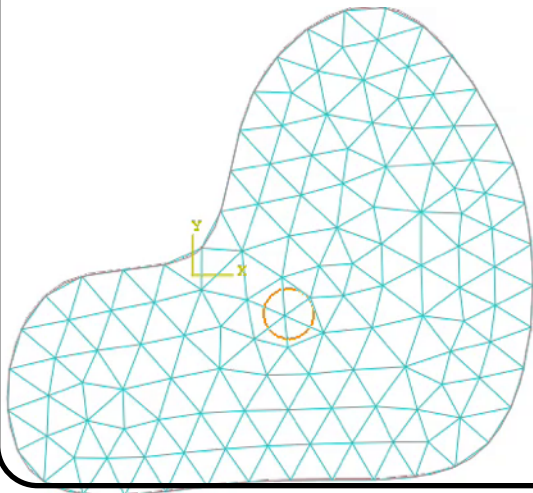


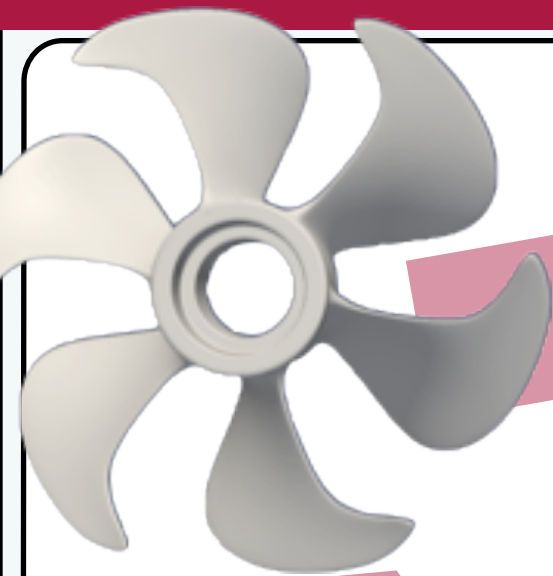
Motivation: free boundary problems - mesh burden

FEM



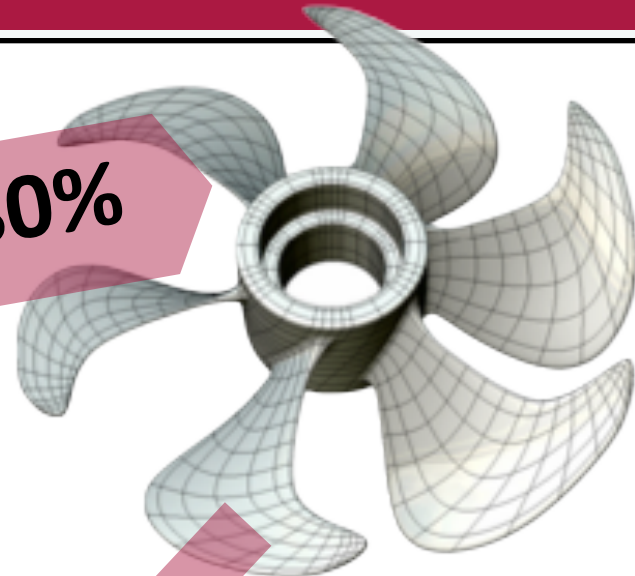
XFEM





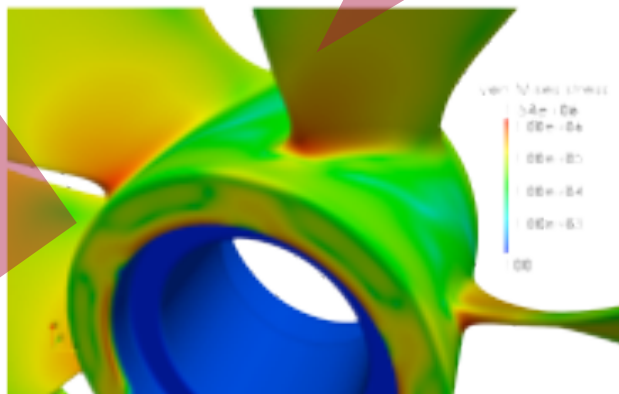
mesh

80%



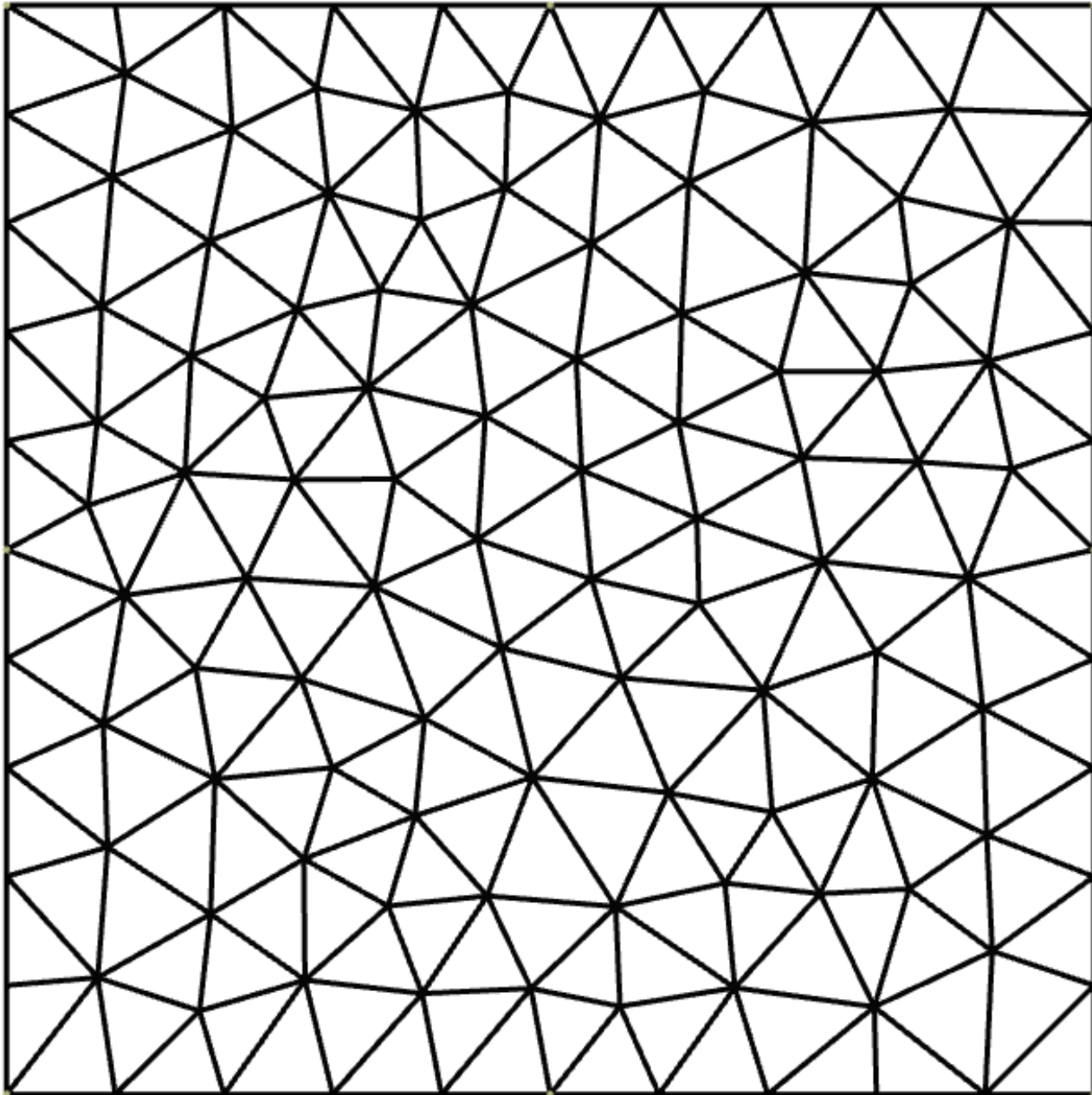
iterate

calculate
20%

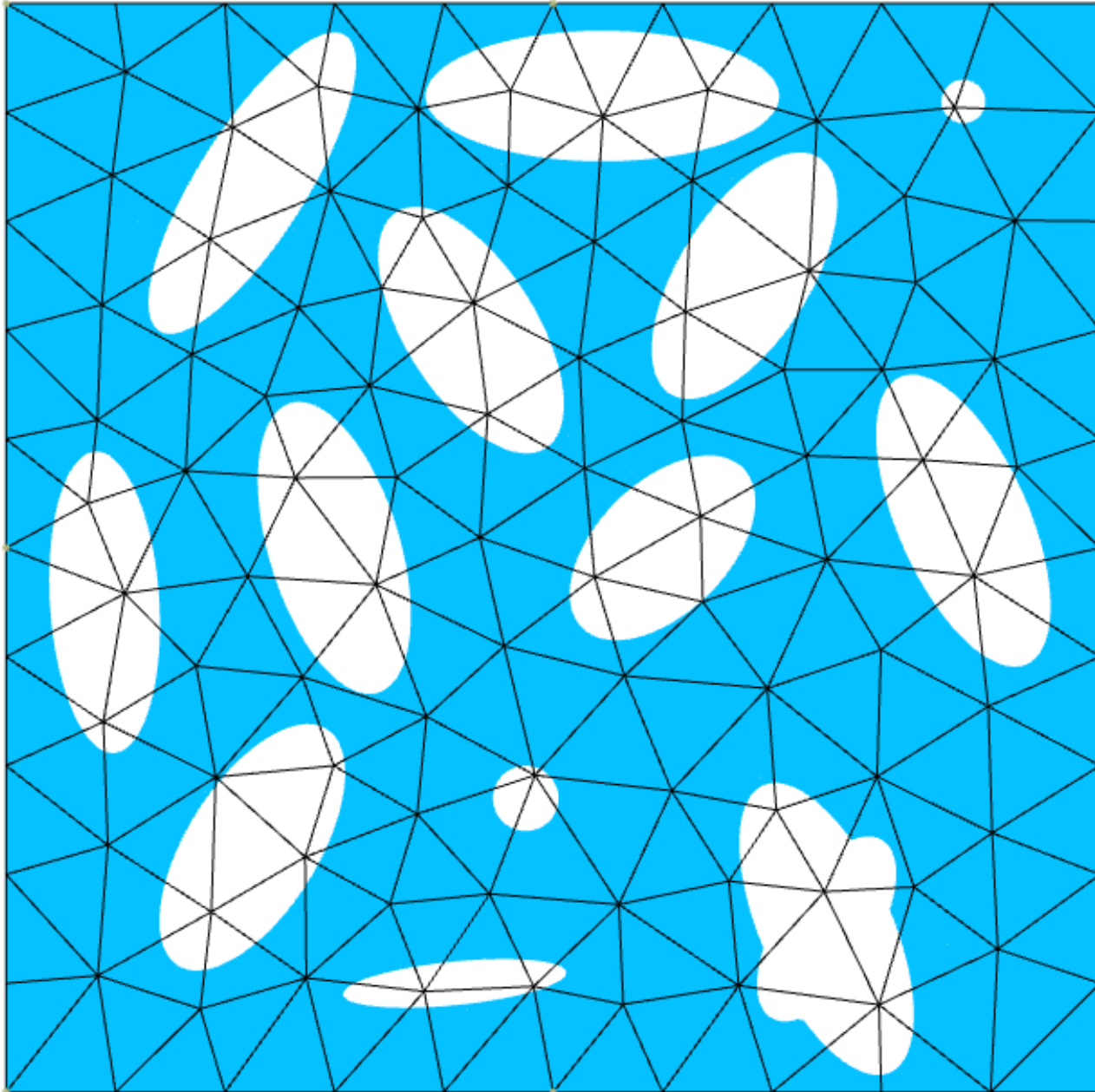


vM stress distribution

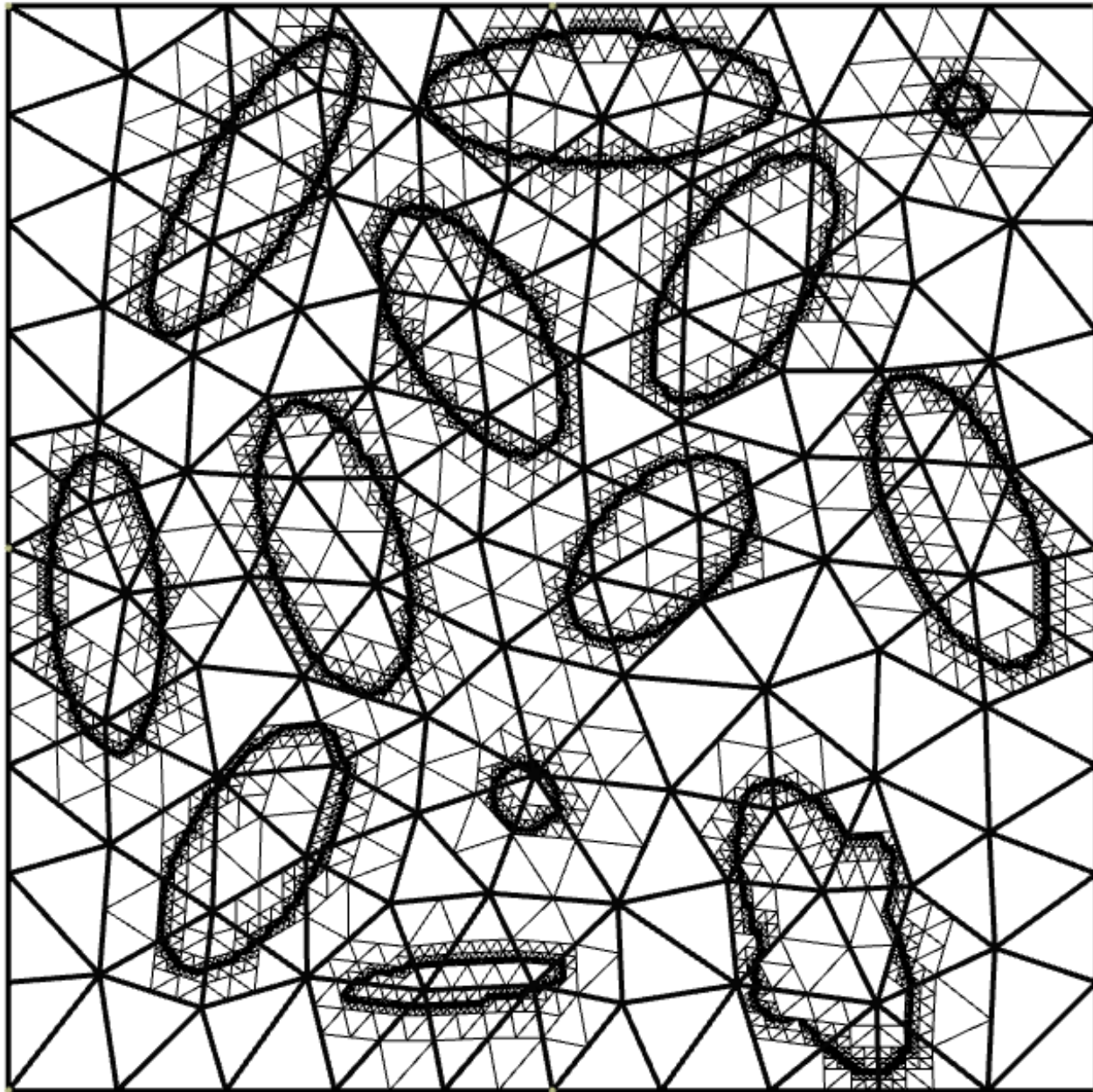
One would like to be able to use such a mesh



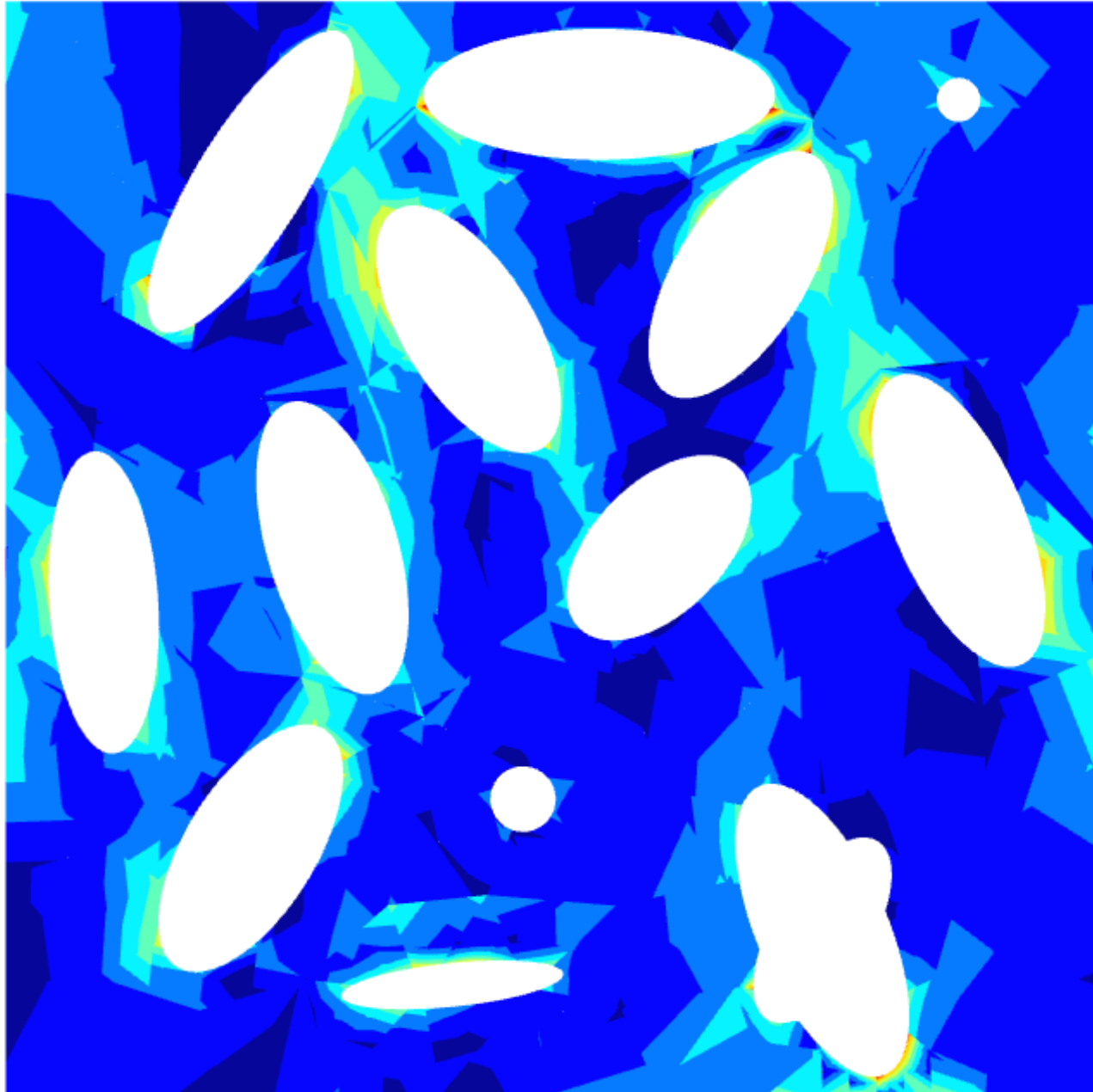
Superimpose the geometry onto an arbitrary background mesh



Compute interactions between the geometry and the mesh

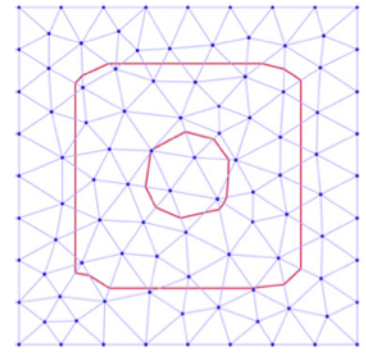


Perform the analysis

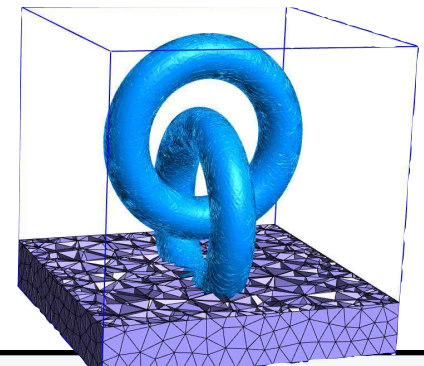
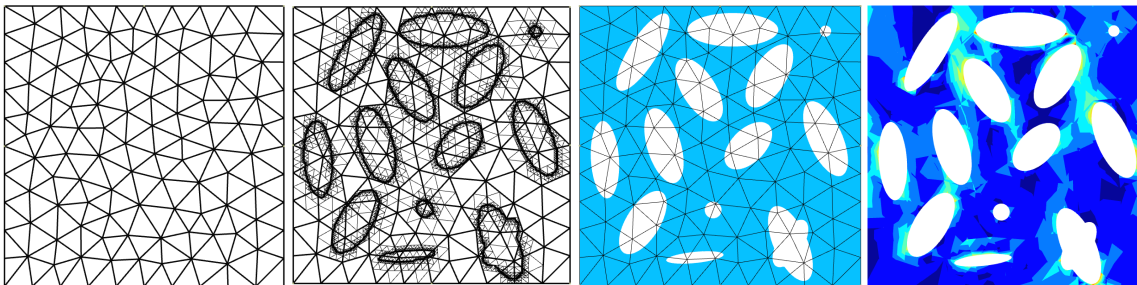


Paradigm 1: Separate field and boundary discretisation

- Immersed boundary method (Mittal, *et al.* 2005)
- Fictitious domain (Glowinski, *et al.* 1994)
- Embedded boundary method (Johansen, *et al.* 1998)
- Virtual boundary method (Saiki, *et al.* 1996)
- Cartesian grid method (Ye, *et al.* 1999, Nadal, 2013)

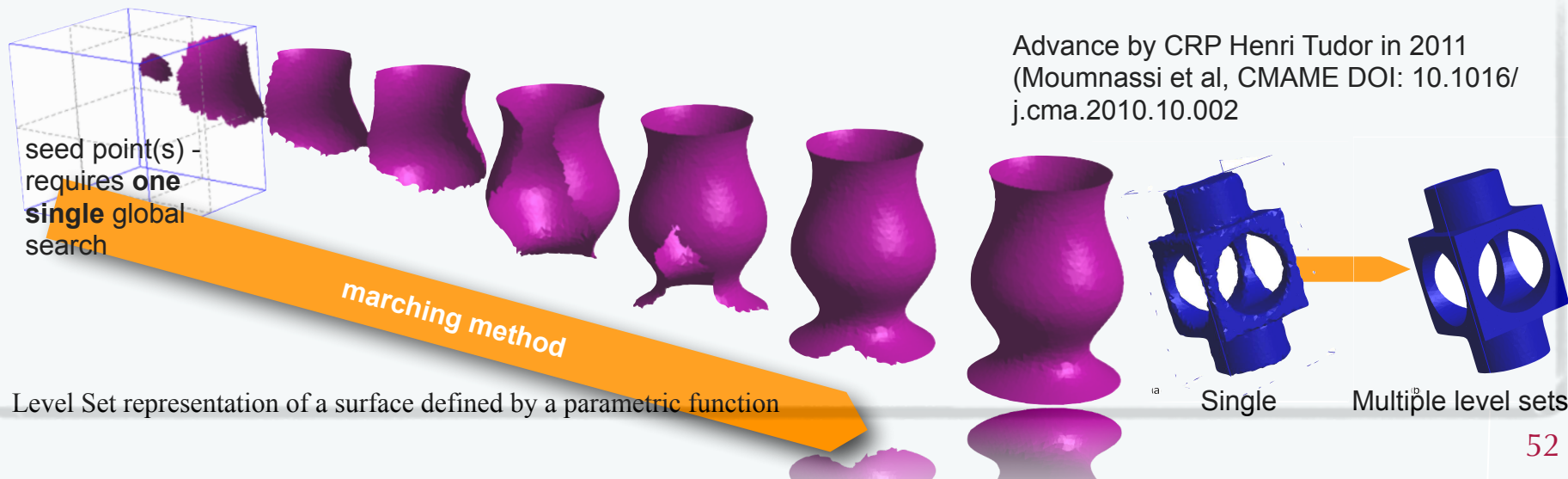
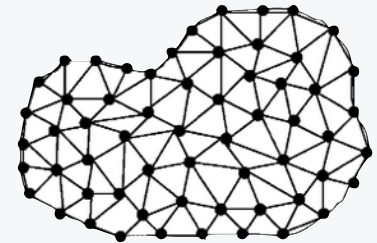
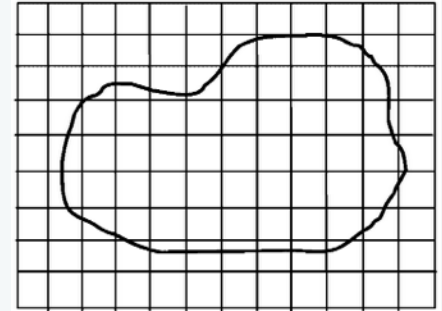


- ✓ Easy adaptive refinement + error estimation (Nadal, 2013)
- ✓ Flexibility of choosing basis functions
- Accuracy for complicated geometries? BCs on implicit surfaces?
- ➔ An accurate and implicitly-defined geometry from arbitrary parametric surfaces including corners and sharp edges (Moumnassi, *et al.* 2011)

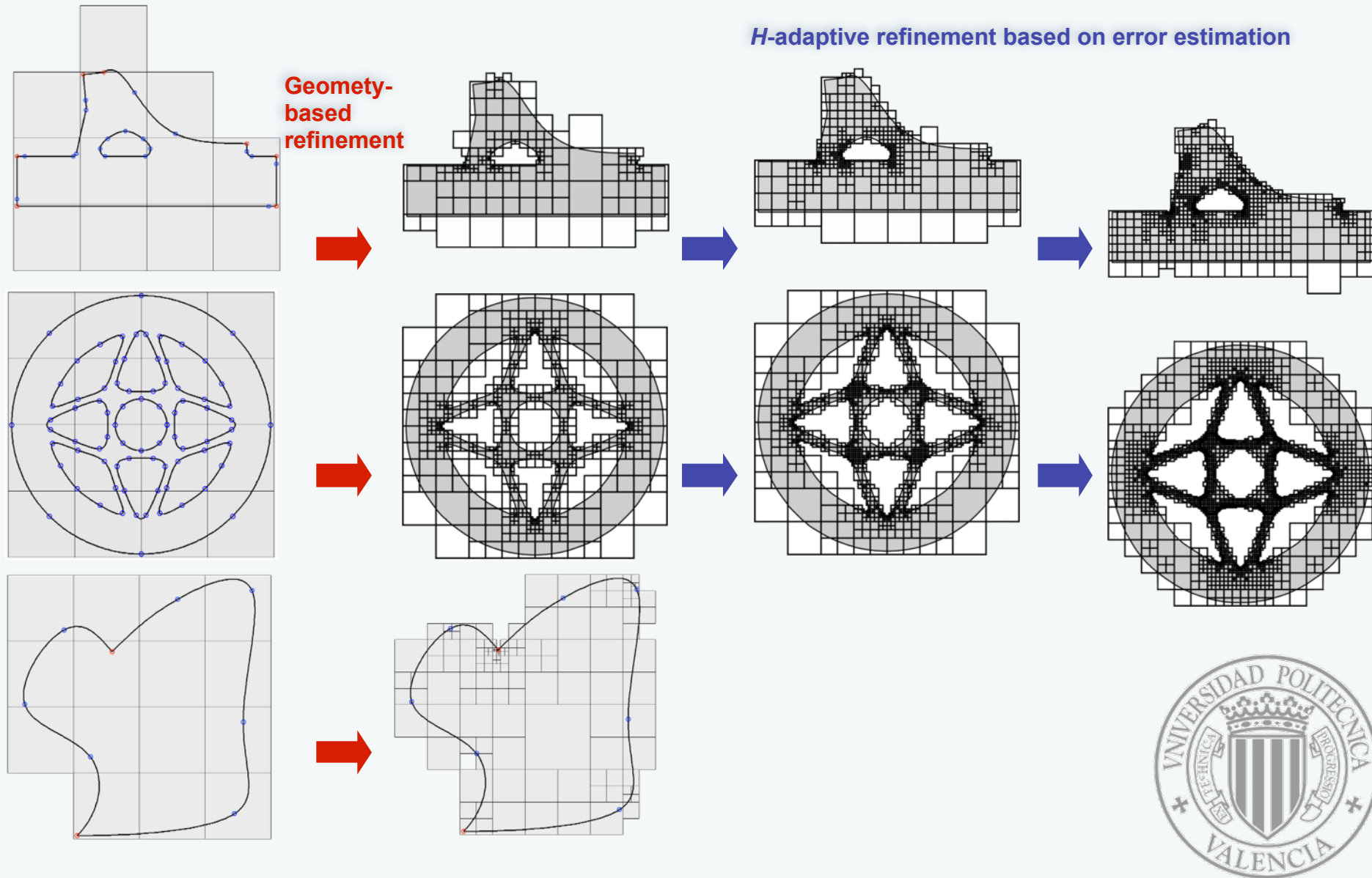


Objectives

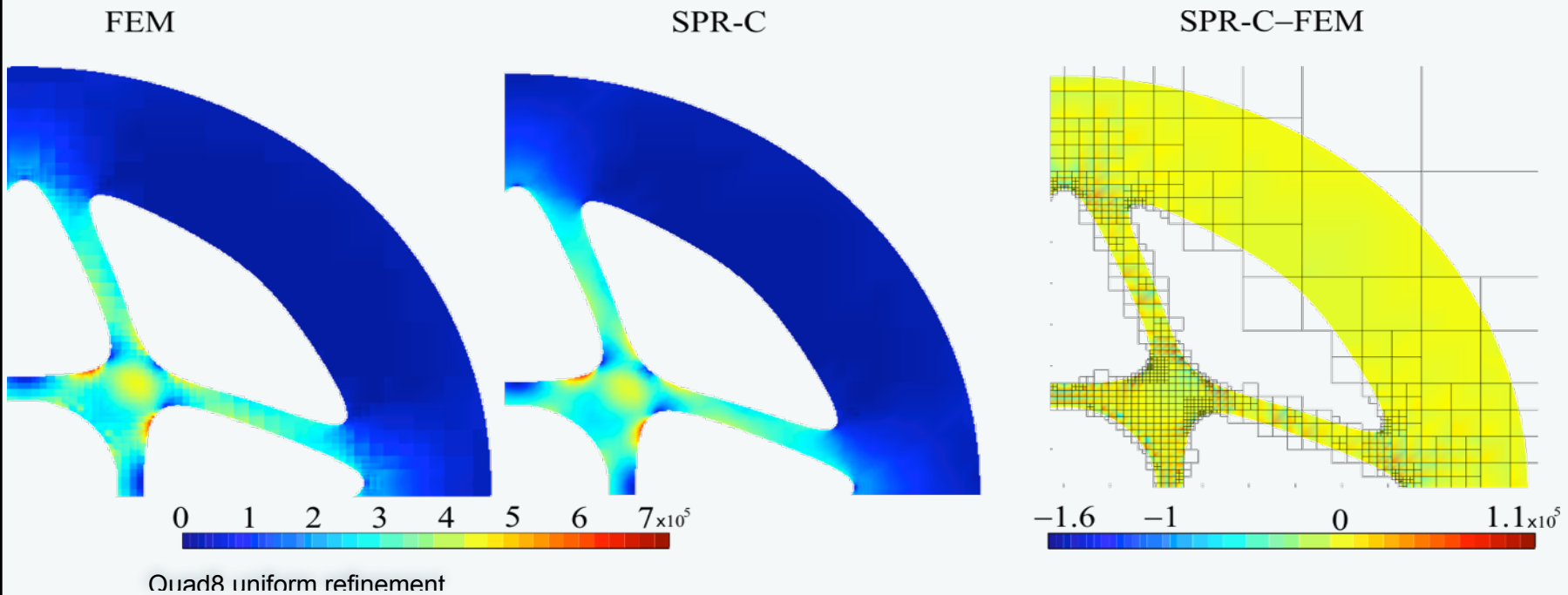
- ▶ insert surfaces in a structured mesh
 - without meshing the surfaces (boundary, cracks, holes, inclusions, etc.)
 - directly from the underlying CAD model
 - model arbitrary solids, including sharp edges and vertices
- ▶ keep as much as possible of the mesh as the CAD model evolves, i.e. reduce mesh dependence of the implicit boundary representation
- ▶ maintain the convergence rates and implementation simplicity of the FEM



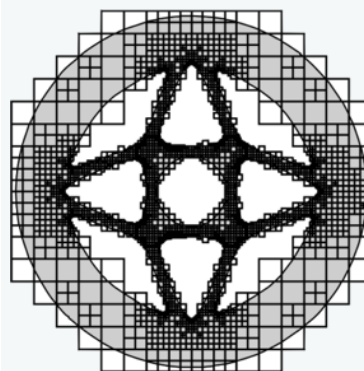
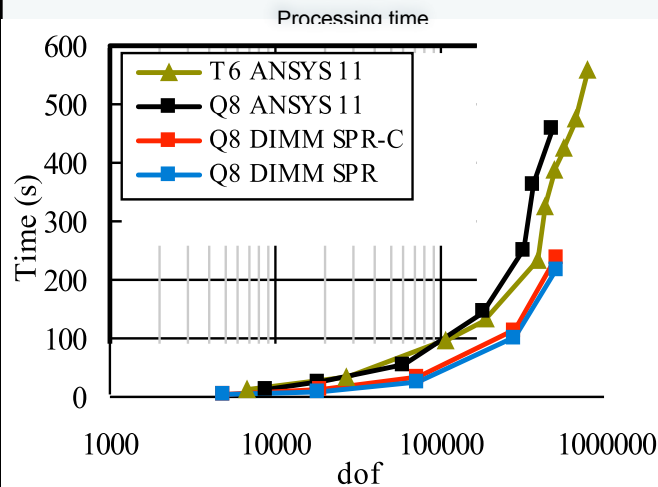
Pixel/Voxel-based FEA on Cartesian grids (Valencia)



Pixel/Voxel-based FEA on Cartesian grids (Valencia)



45

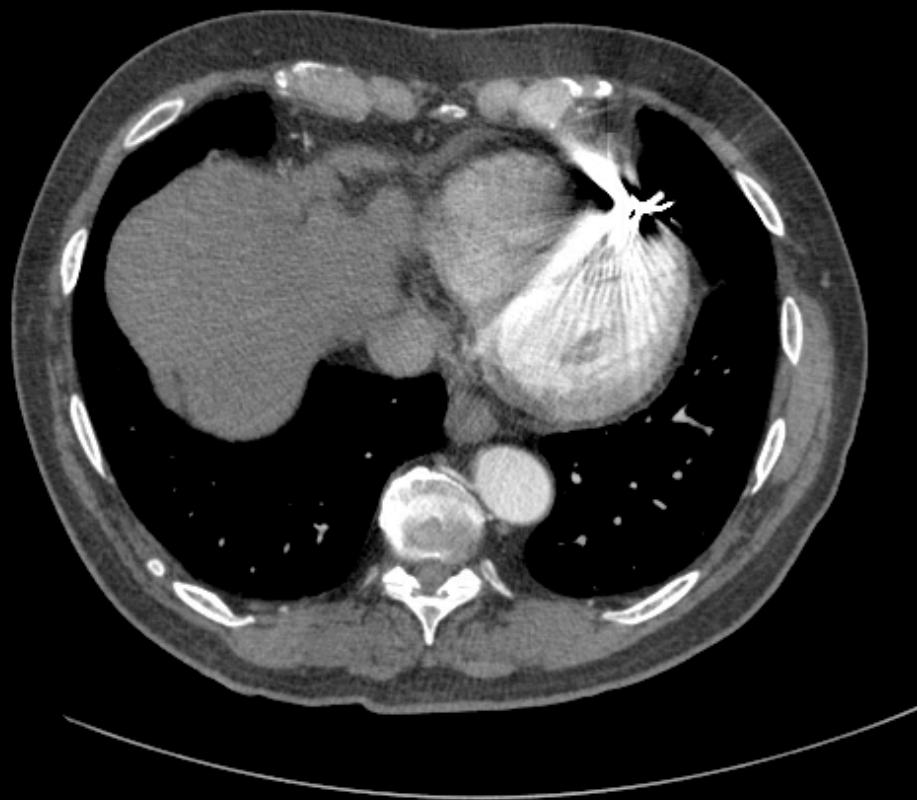


EXTENSION TO IMAGE TO MESH TRANSITION UNDER WAY

How can we move from an image...



...or perhaps a series of images...

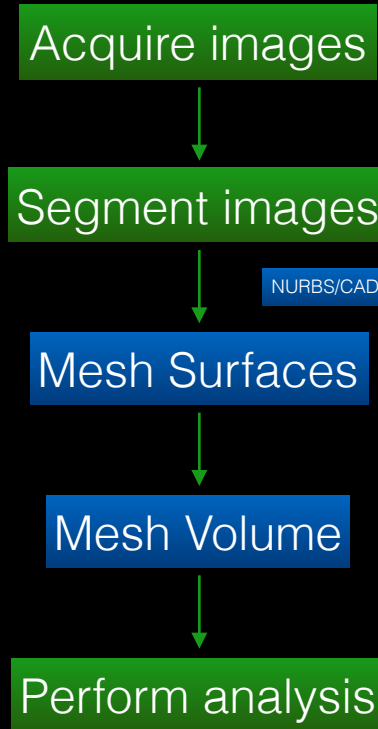


Source: COLONIX, OSIRIX

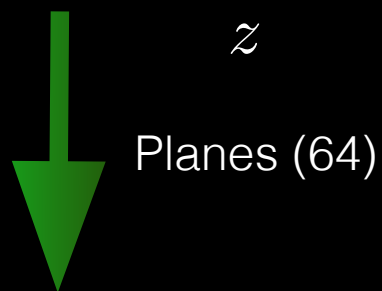
to a full mechanical analysis?

Pipeline to analysis

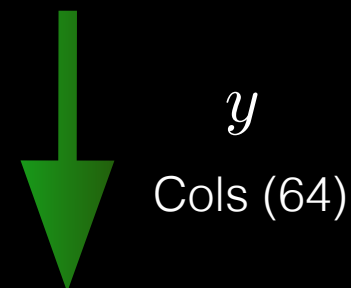
Traditional



Each voxel j is a 32-bit
floating point measurement



x
Rows (64)



y
Cols (64)

Soft segmentation



$$0 < m_k(j) < 1 \quad \forall j, k$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^K m_k(j) = 1 \quad \forall j$$

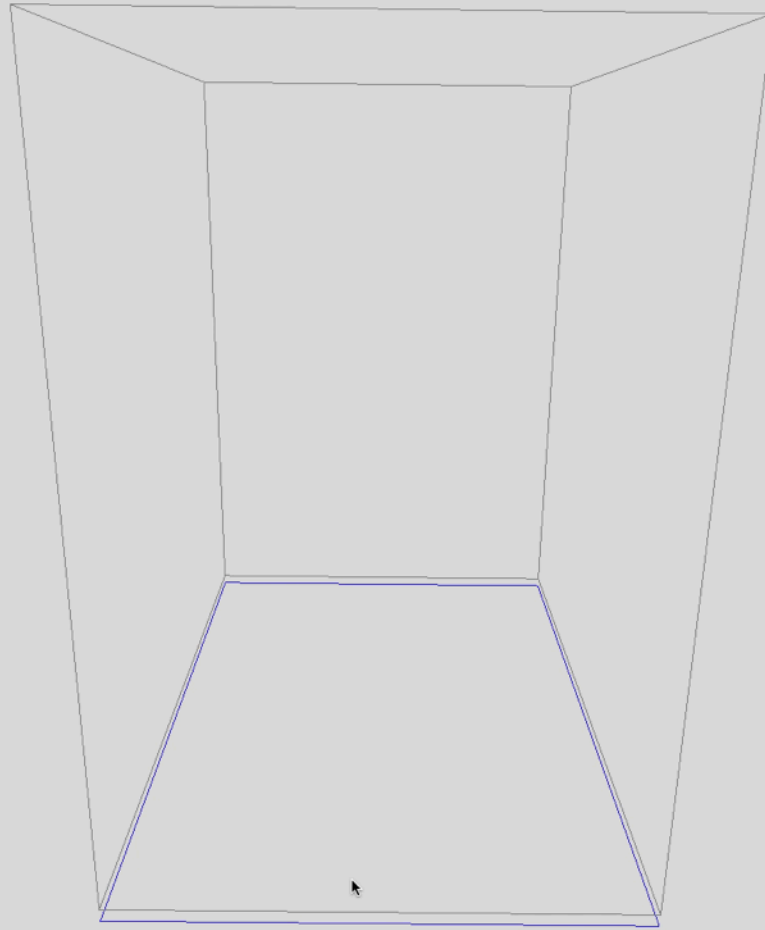
Hard segmentation



$$\Omega = \bigcup_{k=1}^K S_k \quad S_k \cap S_j = \emptyset \quad \forall k \neq j$$

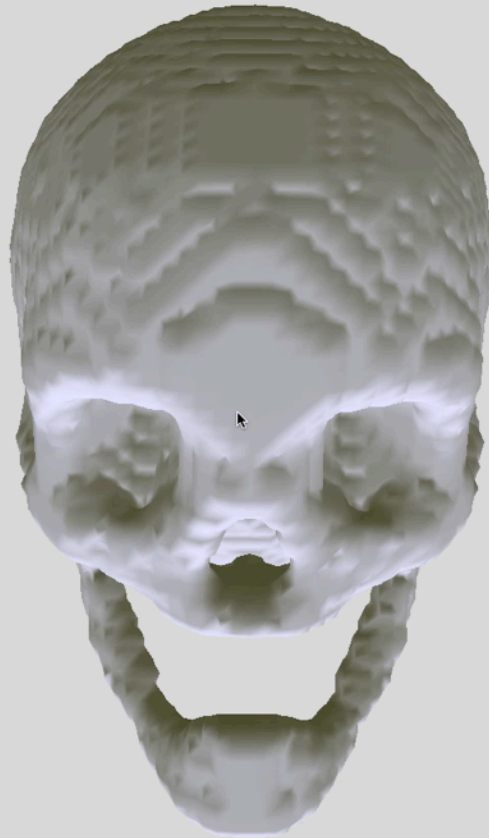
Hard Segmentation at 0.2f

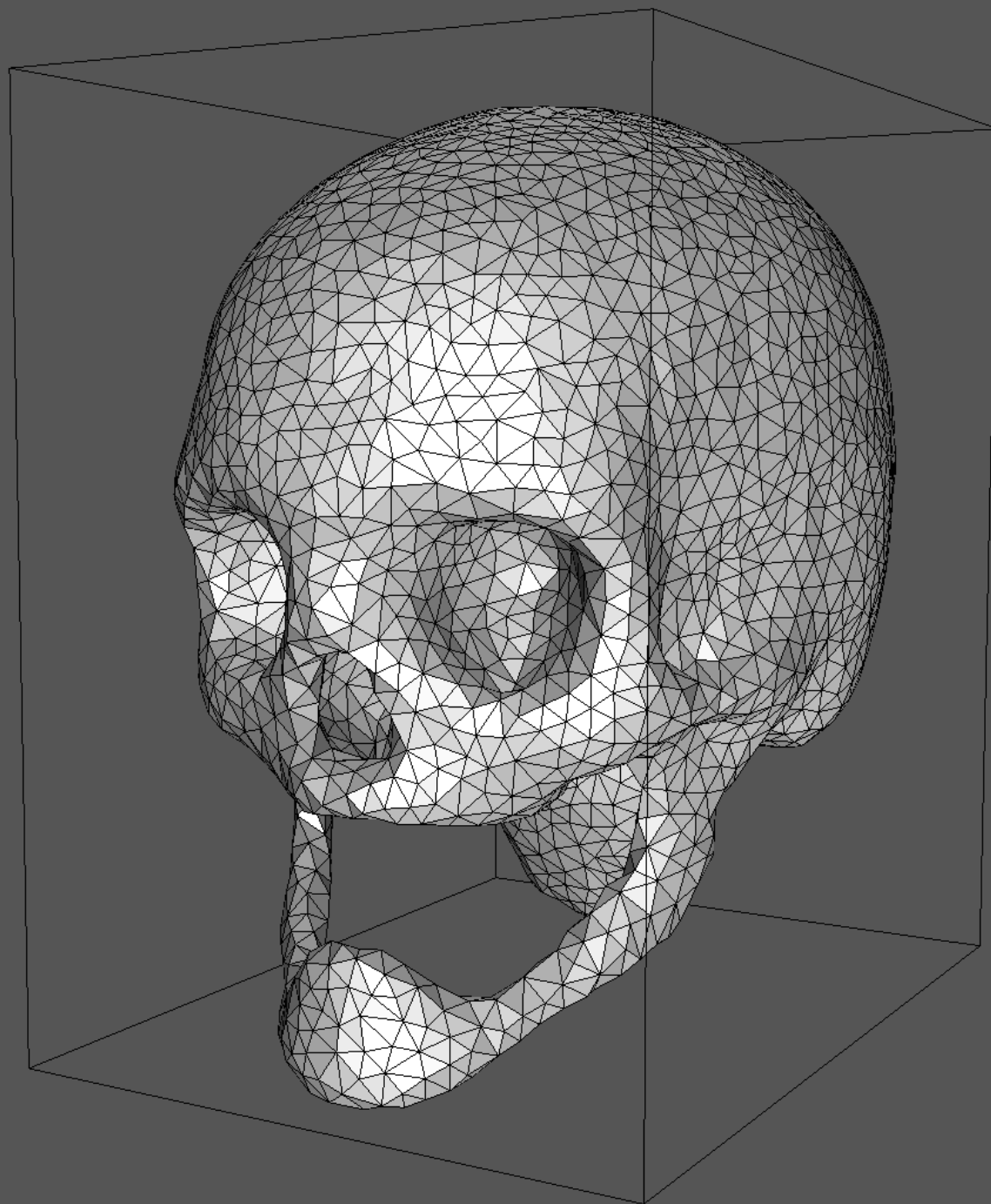
float / class unknown
38 x 50 x 60 / voxel size 3.943 (ScaleMap)
22,490 active voxels

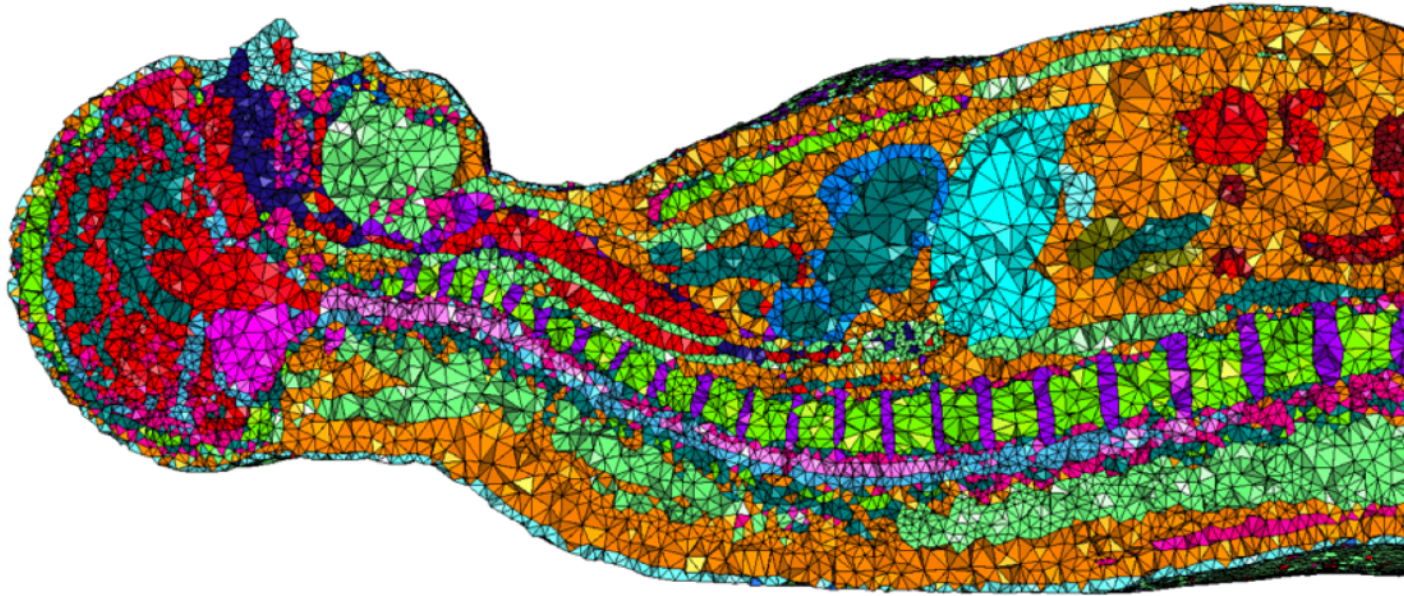


Hard Segmentation at 0.2f with CGAL and OpenVDB

```
float / class unknown  
38 x 50 x 60 / voxel size 3.943 (ScaleMap)  
22,490 active voxels
```







Visible Human

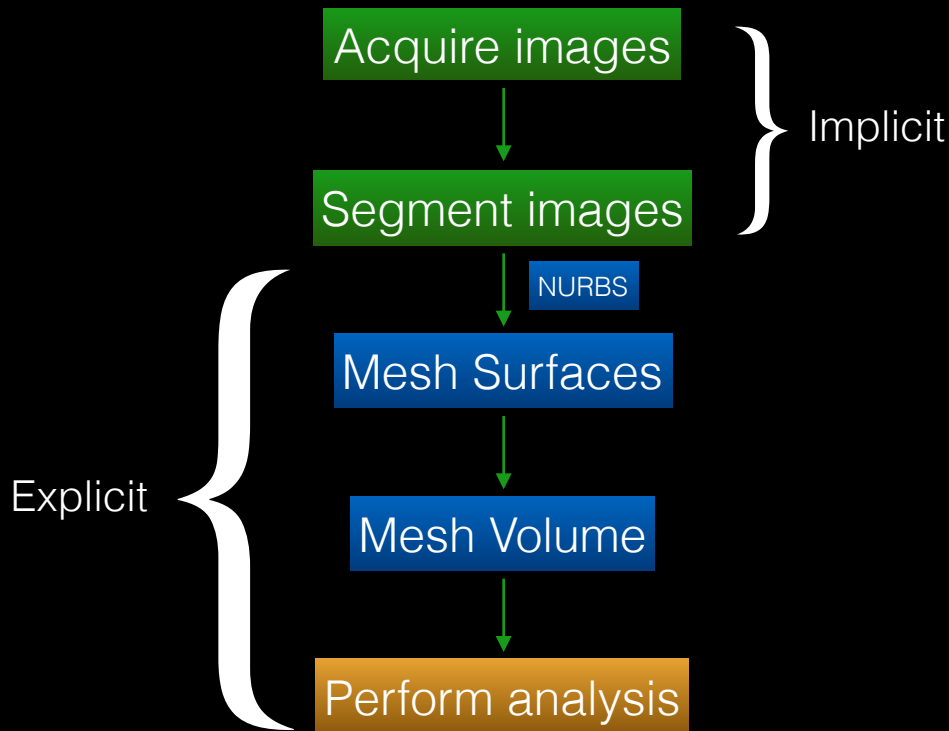
Stephane Lanteri (INRIA) and France Telecom

Problems

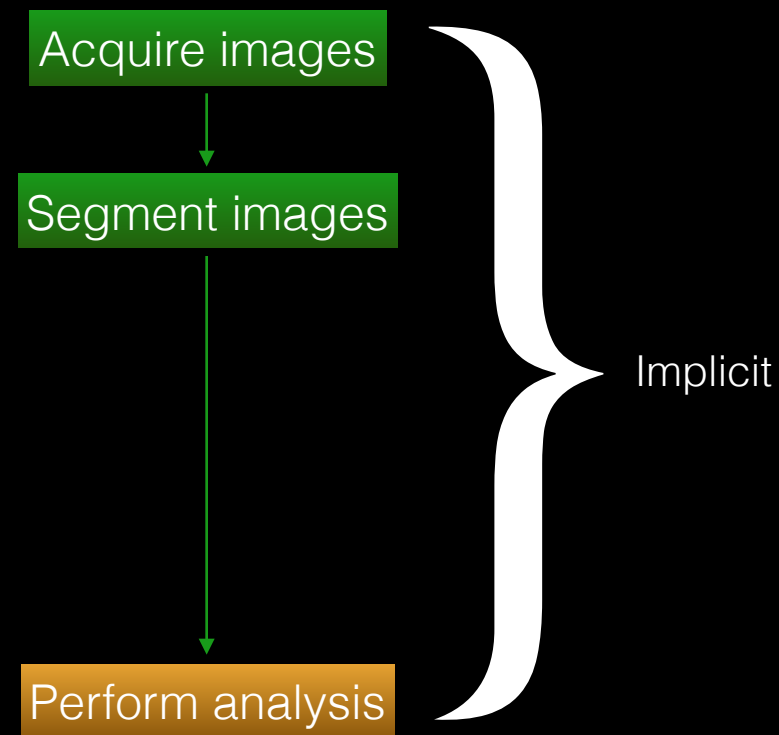
- **Core problem:** Geometry is tightly coupled with discretisation.
- How will we deal with:
 - Dynamic topology eg. cutting.
 - Clinical environments.
 - Refinement.
 - Complex microstructures.

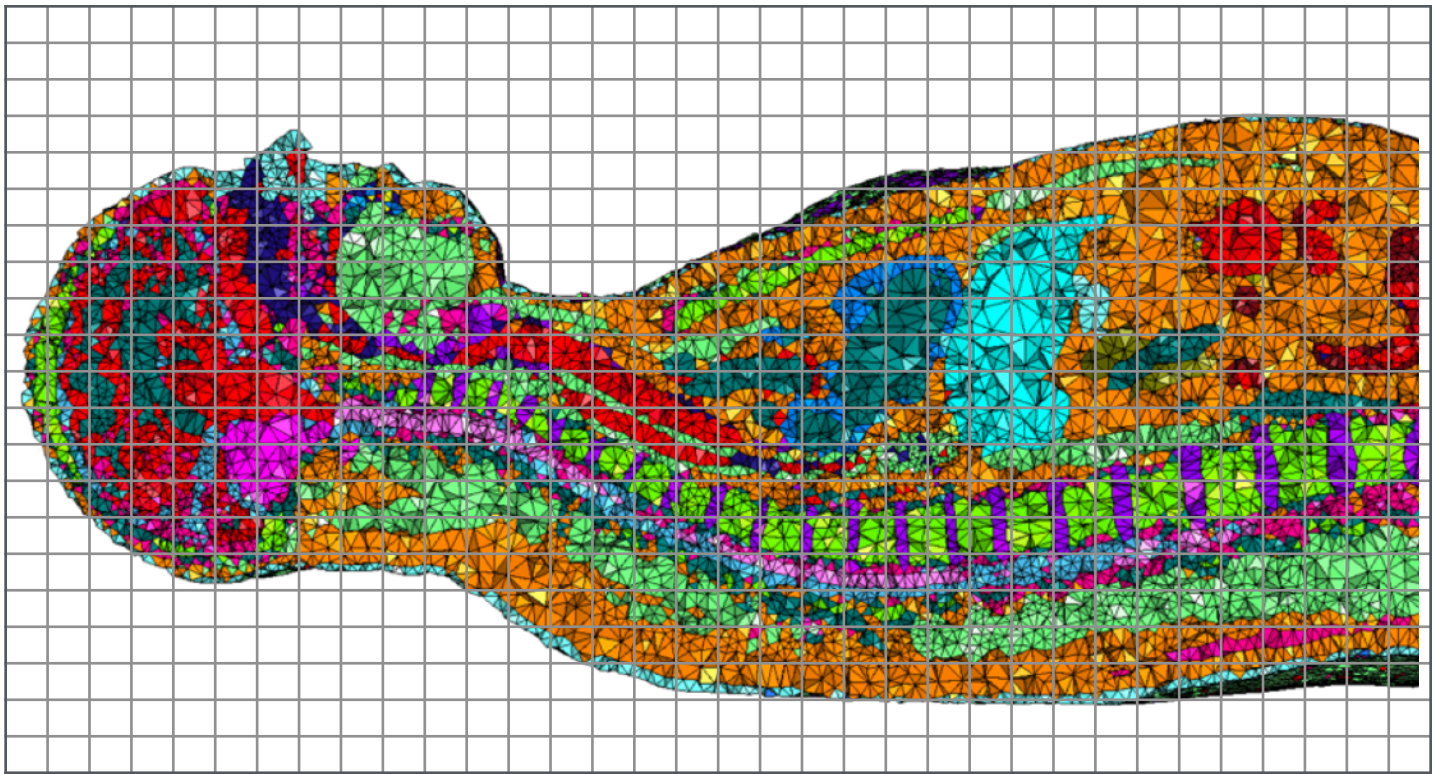
Pipelines to analysis

Traditional



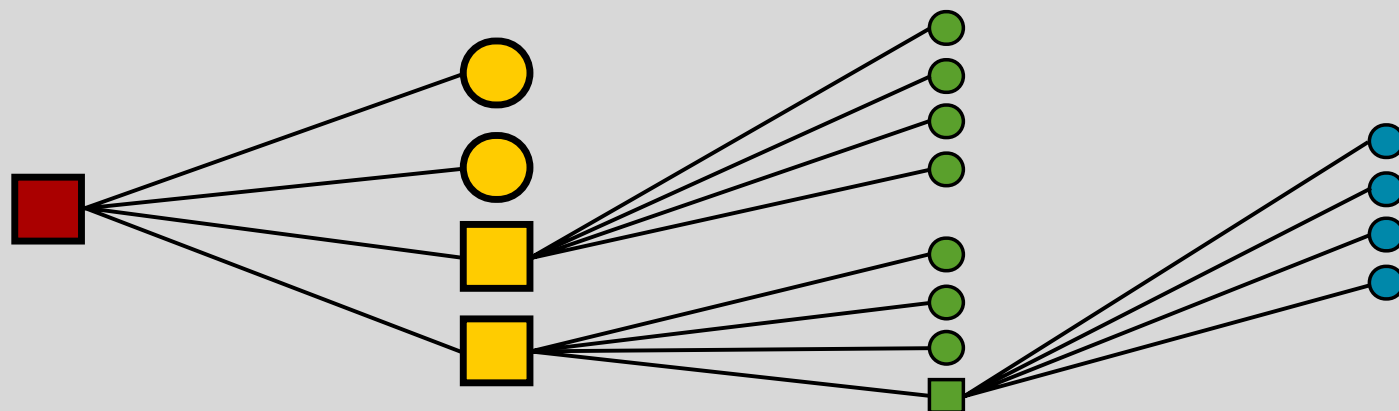
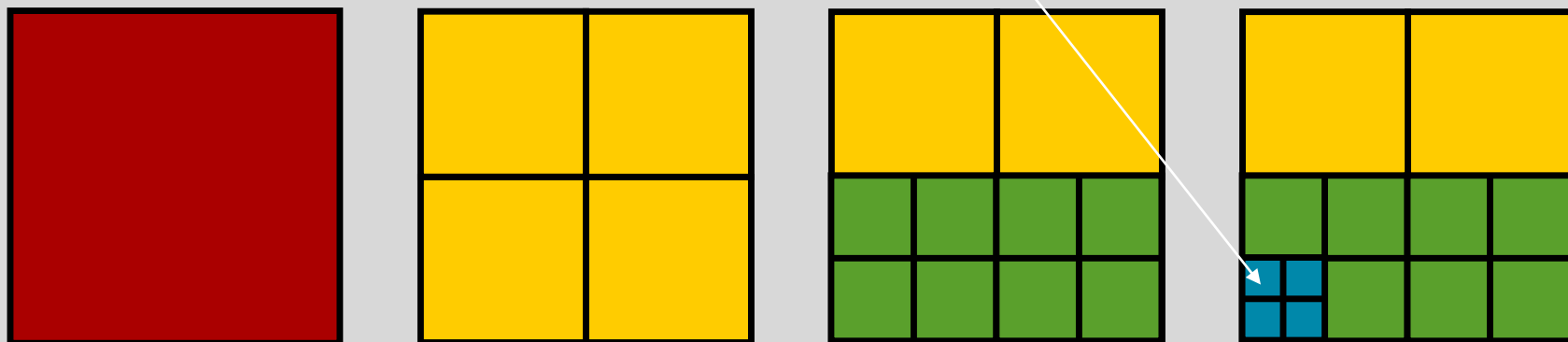
Implicit Boundary





The method

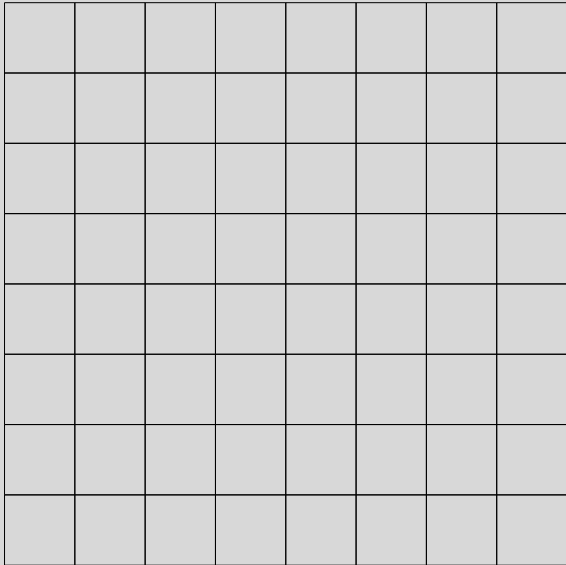
1-irregular mesh/2:1 balance



Octree data structure

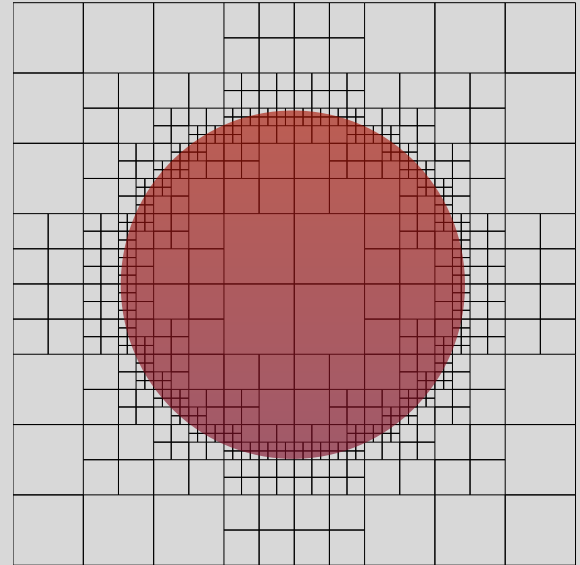
Nested Octree

Discretisation



\mathcal{O}_d

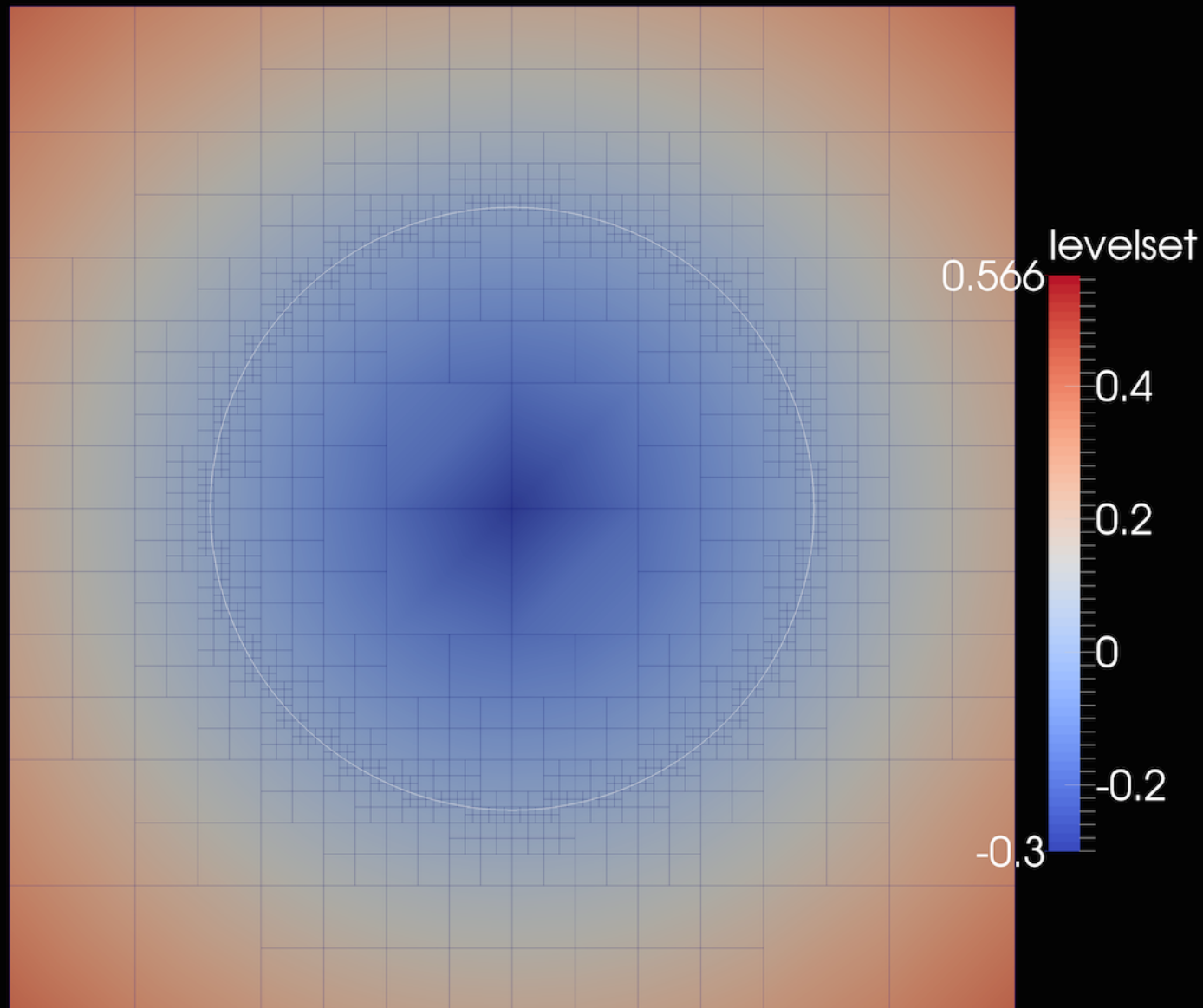
Geometry



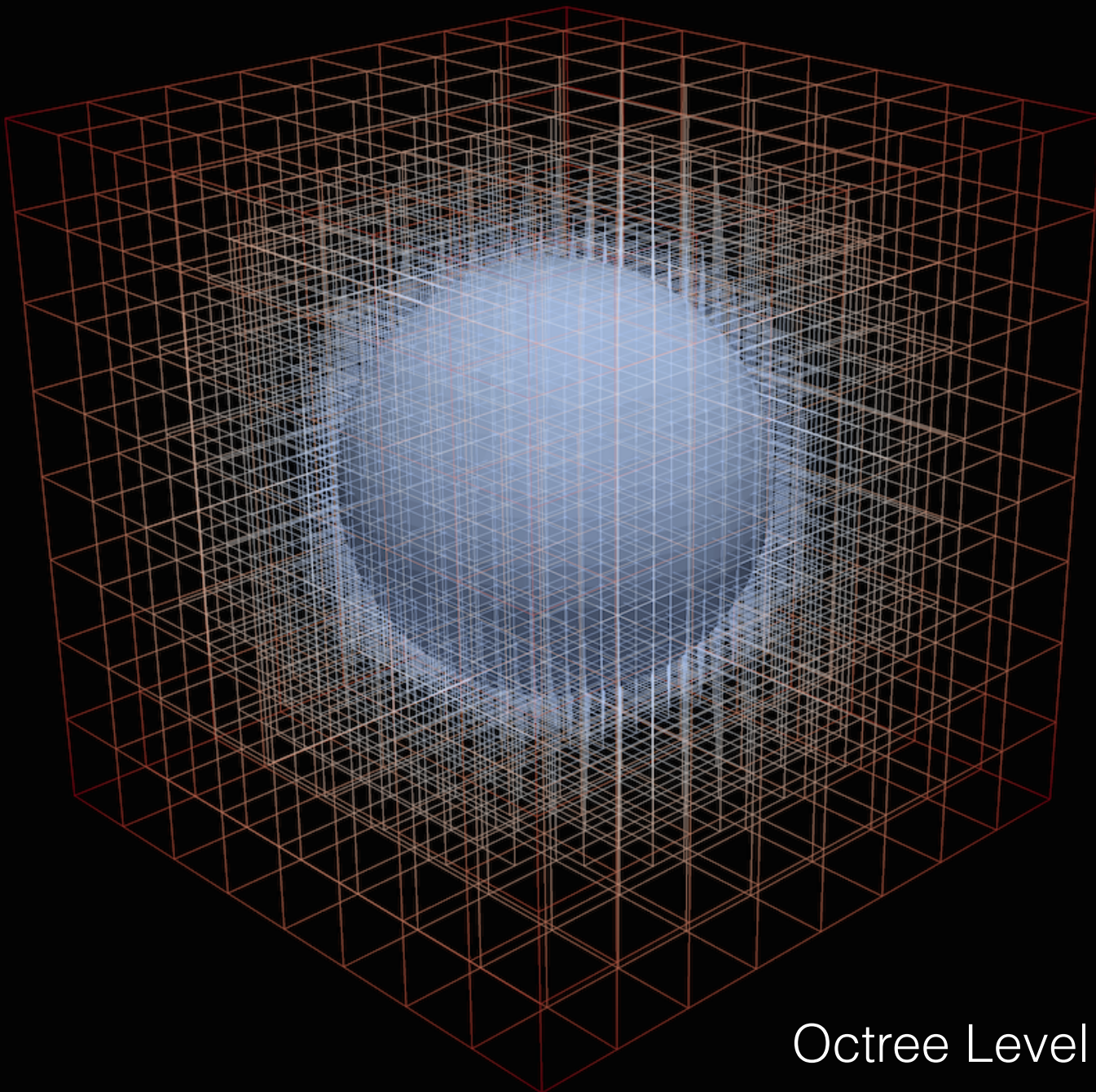
\mathcal{O}_g



\mathcal{M}



Quadtree Level 7/Level 4



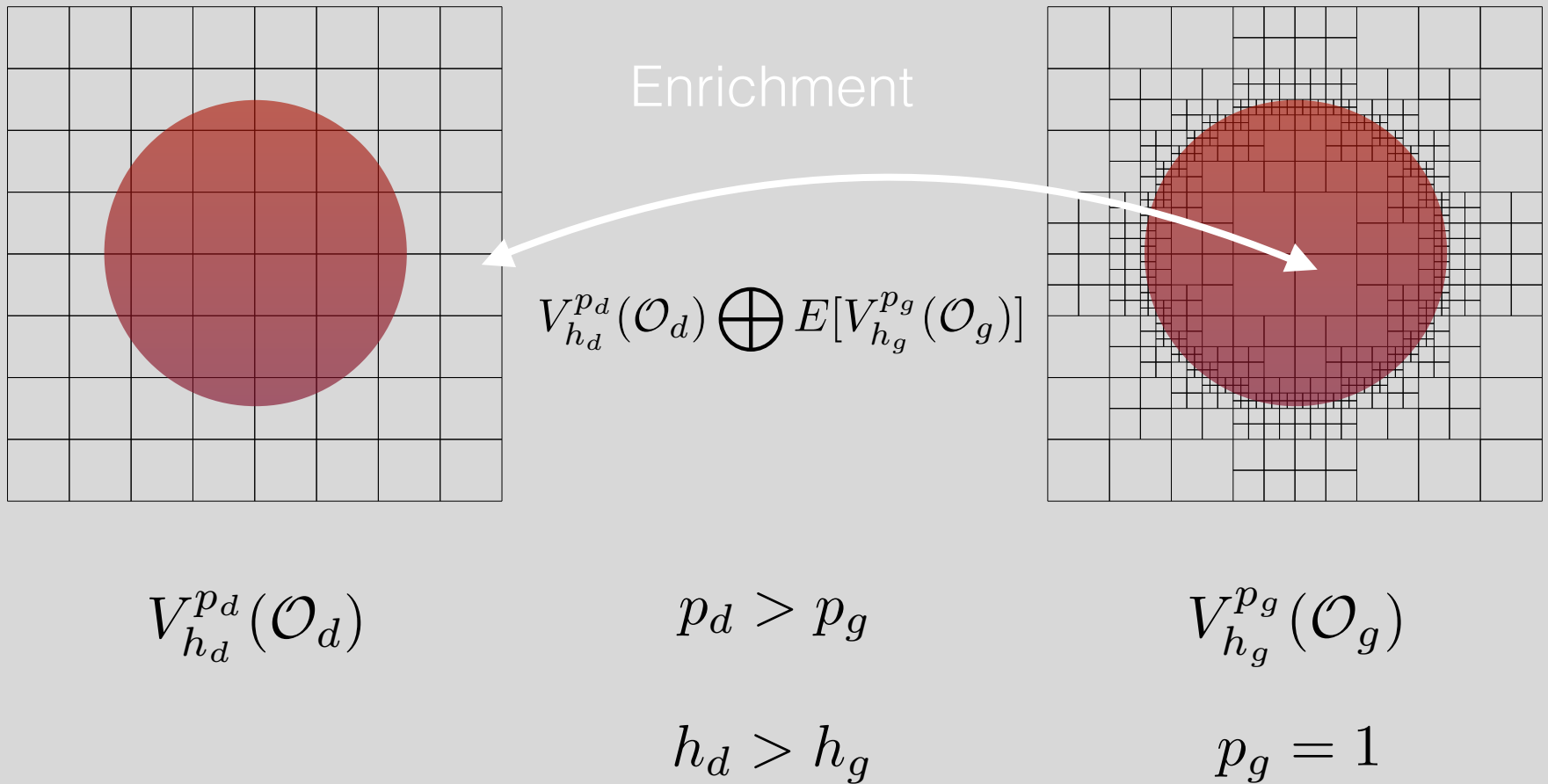
Octree Level 5/Level 3



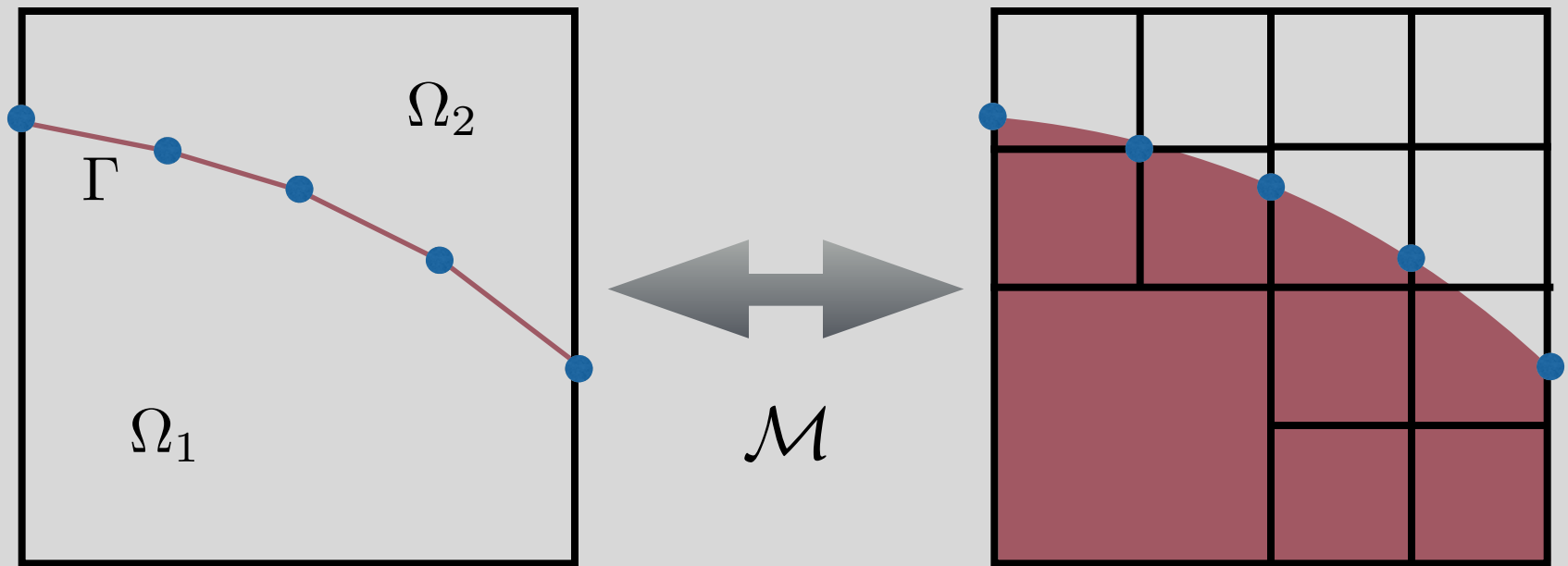
6a2e86c

Surface

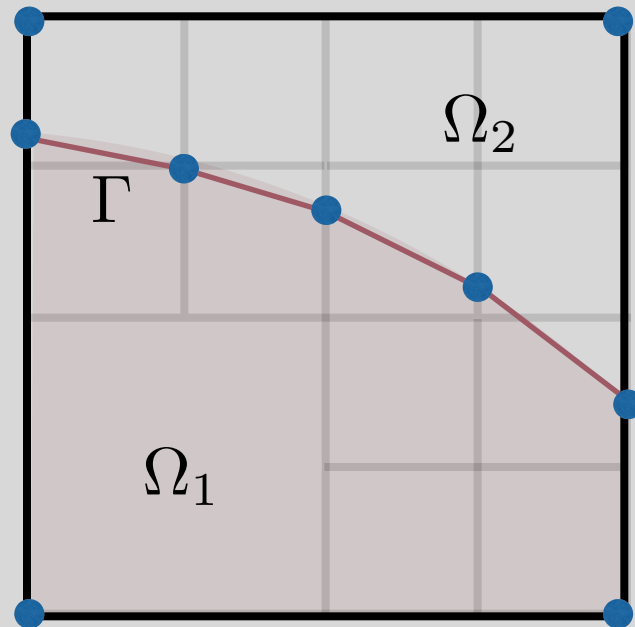
How to transfer geometric information back to the discretisation?



For each enriched cell in the
discretisation...

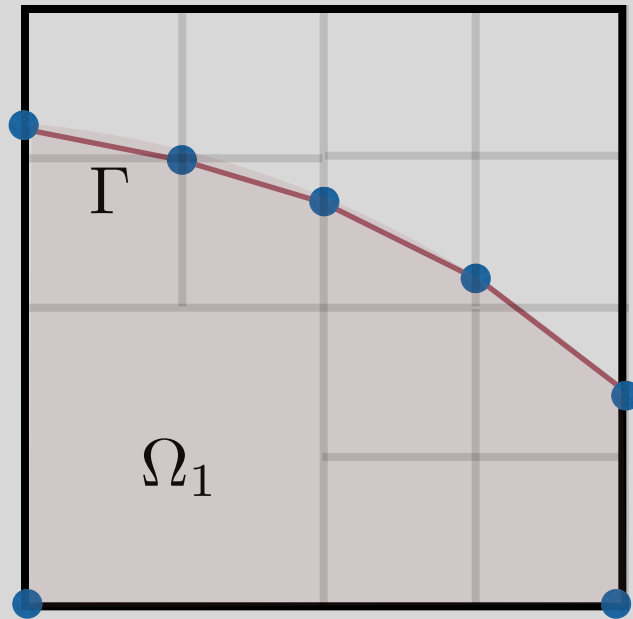


generate local Delaunay
triangulation...



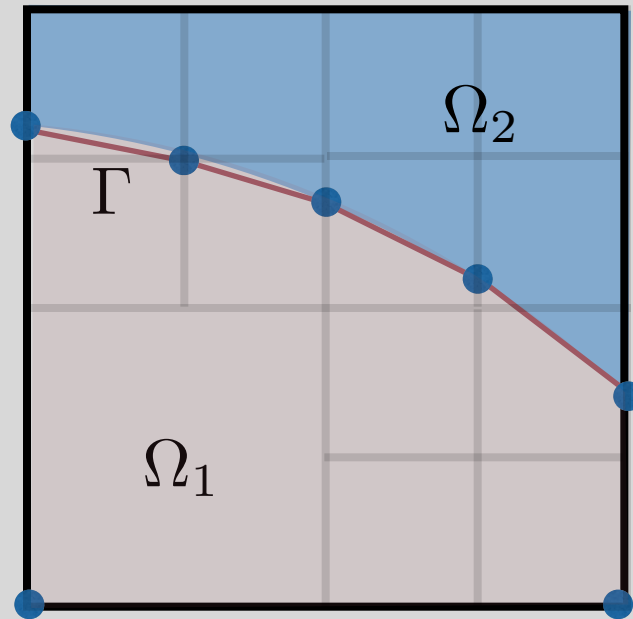
Case 1: boundary

finite cell method, implicit boundary method...



Case 2: inclusion

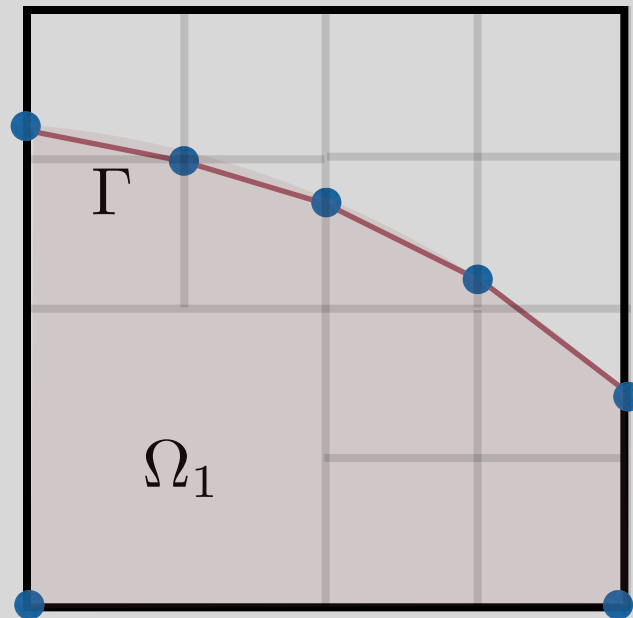
XFEM, PUM...



$$\mathbf{u}_h(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{N}_i u_i + \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{N}_i \sum_{j=1}^M \psi_j(\mathbf{x}) a_i^j$$

Case 3: Dirichlet Boundary

Nitsche's method, Lagrange multipliers...

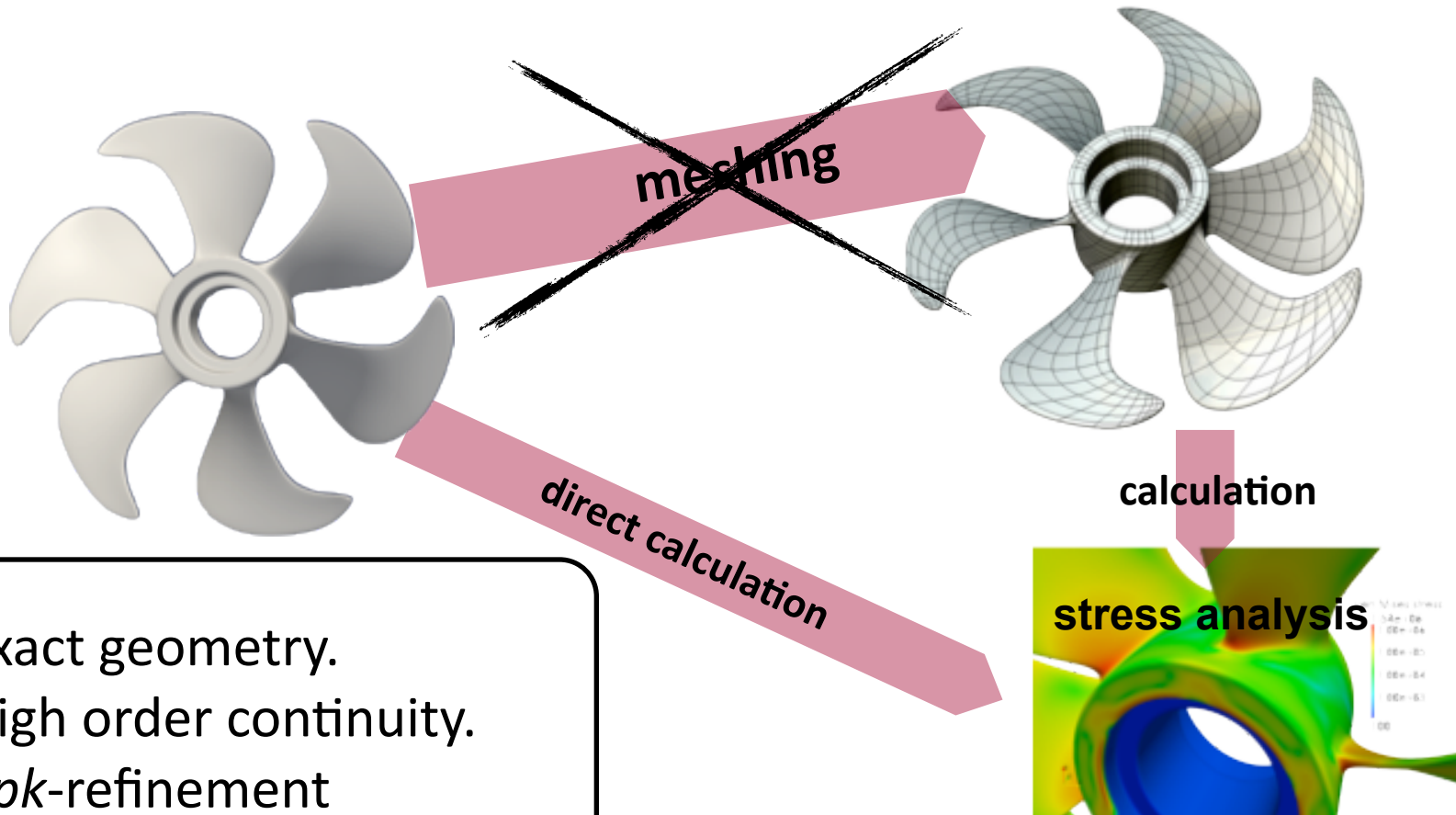


Paradigm 2 : IGA

Couple Geometry and Approximation

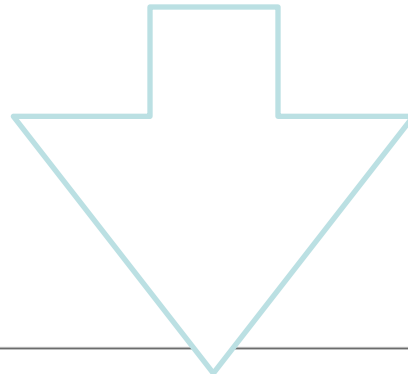


Approximate the unknown fields with the same basis functions (NURBS, T-splines ...) as that used to generate the CAD model



1. Generate a **volume** discretization using the **surface** geometry only?
2. Realistic solids can in general not be represented by only one volume (patch) and multiple **patches** must be **glued** together to avoid “leaks” (Nitsche, T-splines, PHT-splines, RL/LR-splines)
3. Refinement must be done everywhere in the domain (T, PHT... splines)

3 KEY QUESTIONS FOR IGA



Isogeometric Analysis with BEM



1. IGABEM with NURBS for 2D elastic problems (Simpson, *et al.* CMAME, 2011).
2. IGABEM with T-splines for 3D elastic problems (Scott, *et al.* CMAME, 2012).
3. IGABEM with T-splines for 3D acoustic problems (Simpson, *et al.* 2013 - MAFELAP2013 TH1515).

Difficulties in dealing with nonlinear problems and non-homogeneous materials.

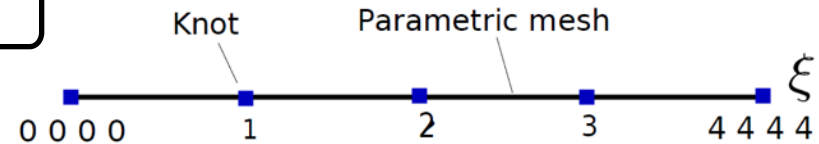
Non-uniform rational B-splines

Knot vector

a non-decreasing set of coordinates in the parametric space.

$$\Xi = \{\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_{n+p+1}\}$$

B-spline basis function

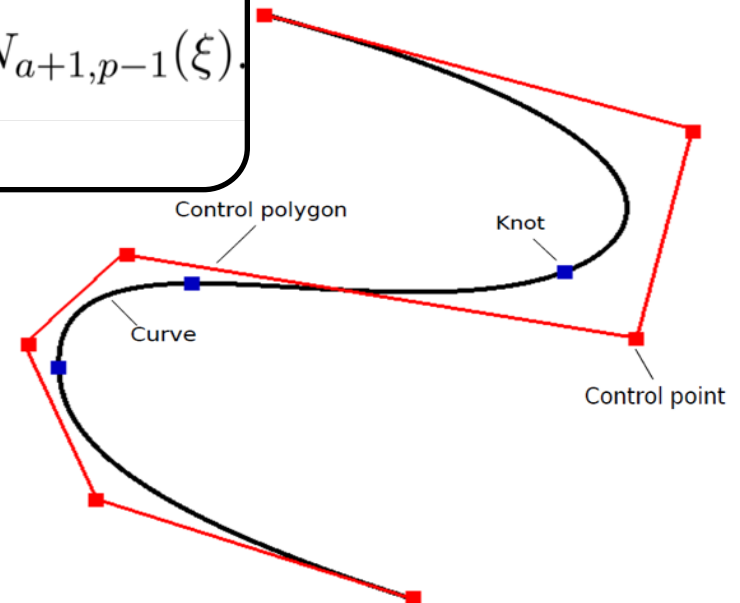


$$N_{a,0}(\xi) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \xi_a \leq \xi < \xi_{a+1} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$N_{a,p}(\xi) = \frac{\xi - \xi_a}{\xi_{a+p} - \xi_a} N_{a,p-1}(\xi) + \frac{\xi_{a+p+1} - \xi}{\xi_{a+p+1} - \xi_{a+1}} N_{a+1,p-1}(\xi)$$

NURBS basis function

$$R_{a,p}(\xi) = \frac{N_{a,p}(\xi)w_a}{W(\xi)} = \frac{N_{a,p}(\xi)w_a}{\sum_{\hat{a}=1}^n N_{\hat{a},p}w_{\hat{a}}},$$





- Partition of Unity

$$\sum_{i=1}^n R_{i,p}(\xi) = 1$$

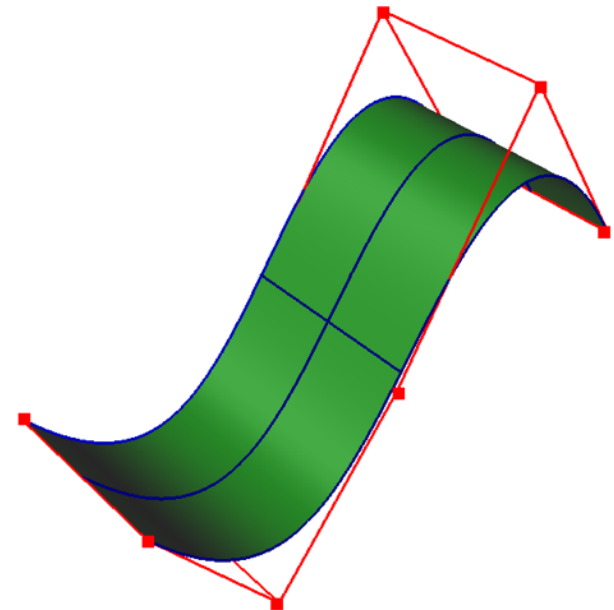
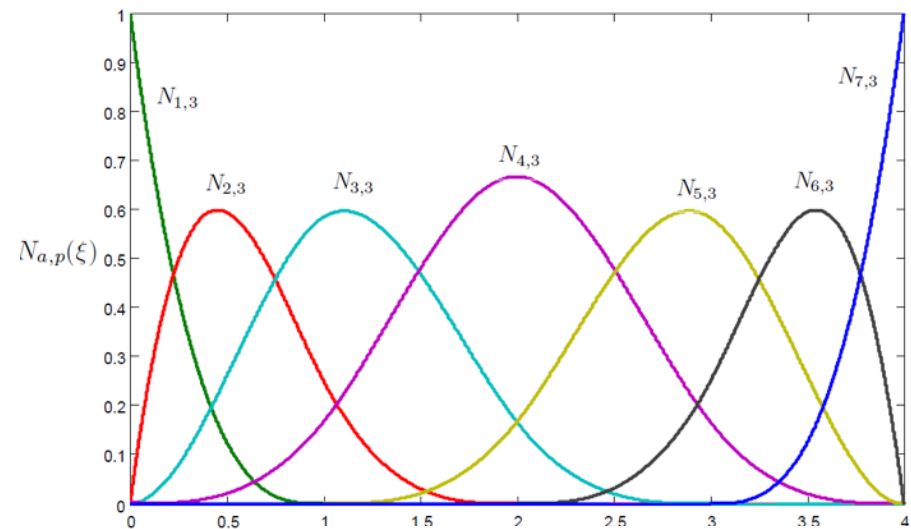
- Non-negative

- $p-1$ continuous derivatives

- Tensor product property

$$S(\xi, \eta) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m R_{i,p}^1(\xi) R_{j,q}^2(\eta) \mathbf{B}_{i,j}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m R_{i,p}^1(\xi) R_{j,q}^2(\eta) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n R_{i,p}^1(\xi) \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^m R_{j,q}^2(\eta) \right)$$



NURBS to T-splines



www.tsplines.com

(NURBS geometry)



www.tsplines.com

(T-splines geometry)

NURBS

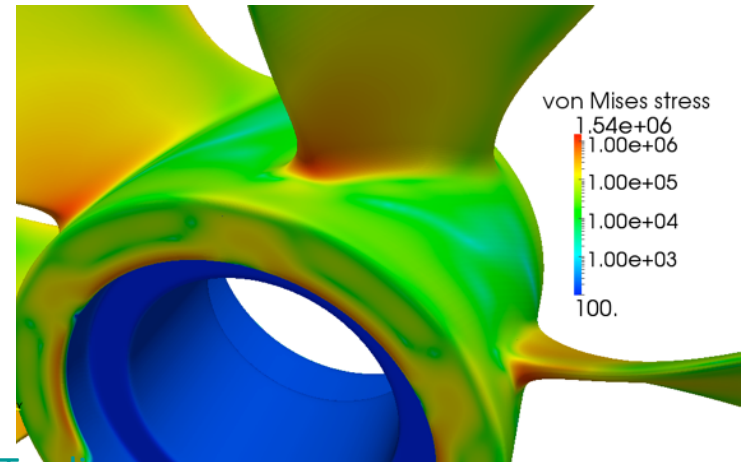
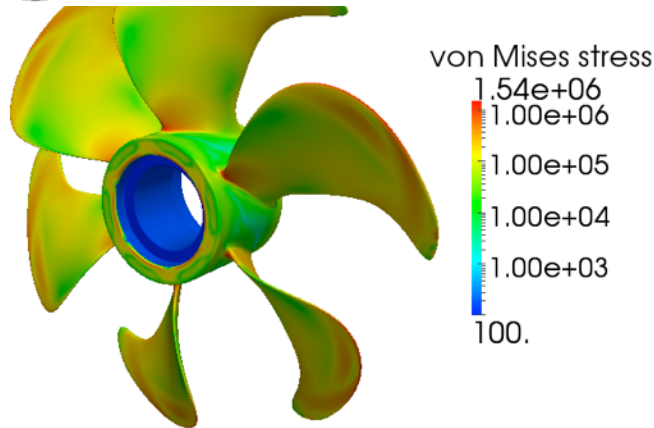
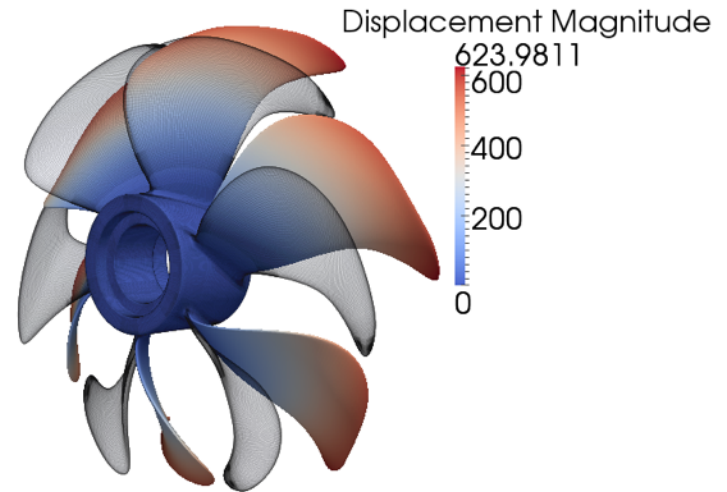
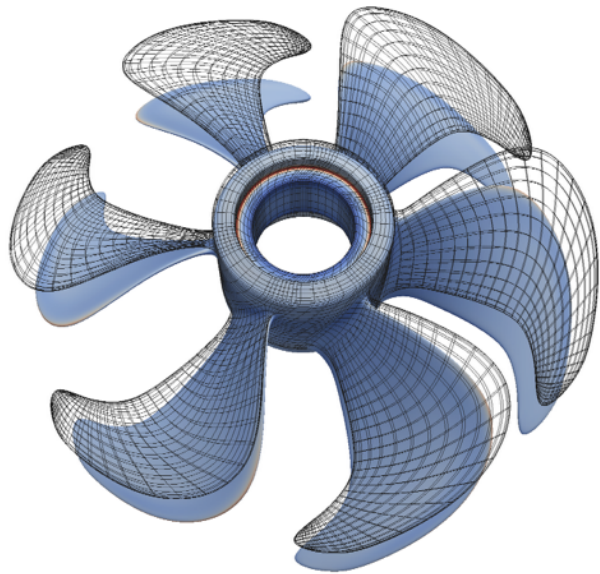
- No watertight geometry
- No local refinement scheme

T-splines

- Local knot vector (as Point-based splines)
- Global topology

Y. Bazilevs, V.M. Calo, J.A. Cottrell, J.A. Evans, T.J.R. Hughes, S. Lipton, M.A. Scott, and T.W. Sederberg. Isogeometric analysis using T-splines. CMAME, 199(5-8):229–263, 2010.

Propeller: NURBS would require several patches - single patch T-splines



Isogeometric boundary element analysis using unstructured T-splines

MA Scott, RN Simpson, JA Evans, S Lipton, SPA Bordas, TJR Hughes, TW Sederberg

CMAME, 2013. <http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle/10993/11850>

Part II. Some recent advances in enriched FEM



ITN
INSIST

Handling discontinuities in isogeometric formulations

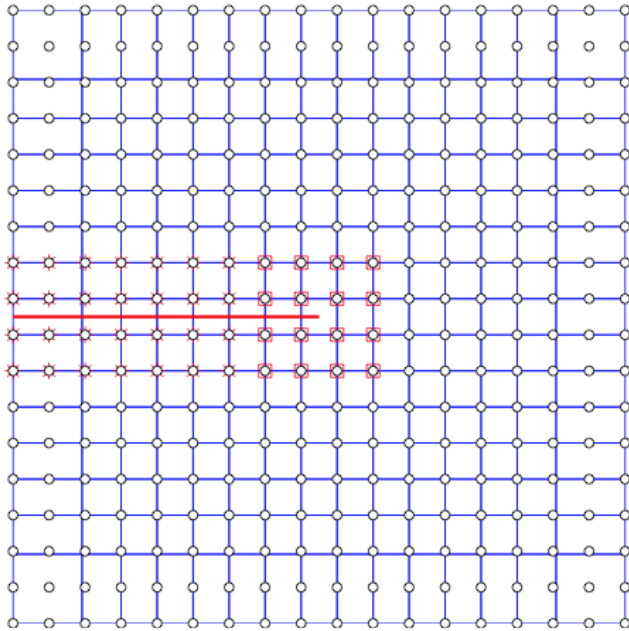
Faculty of Sciences,
Technology
and Communication

erc

with Nguyen Vinh Phu, Marie Curie Fellow

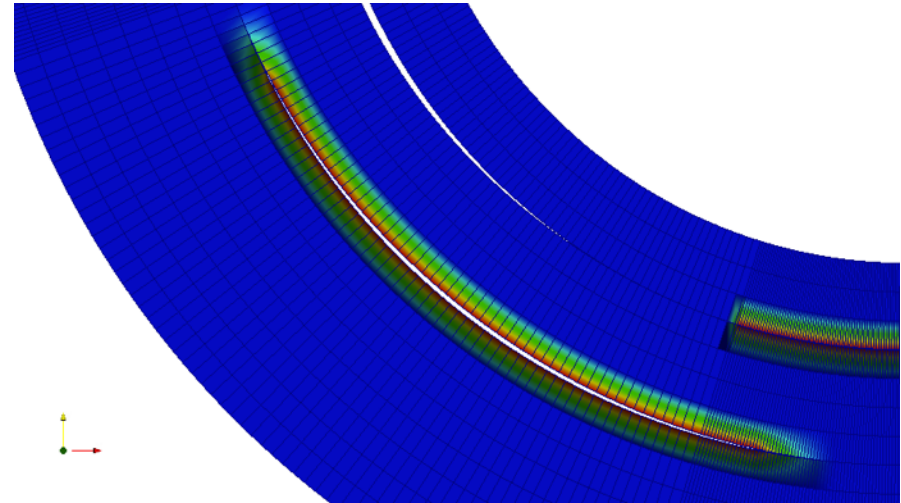


PUM enriched methods



- IGA: link to CAD and accurate stress fields
- XFEM: no remeshing

Mesh conforming methods



- IGA: link to CAD and accurate stress fields
- Apps: delamination



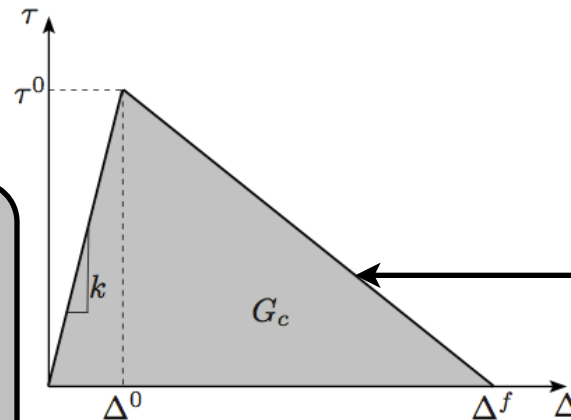
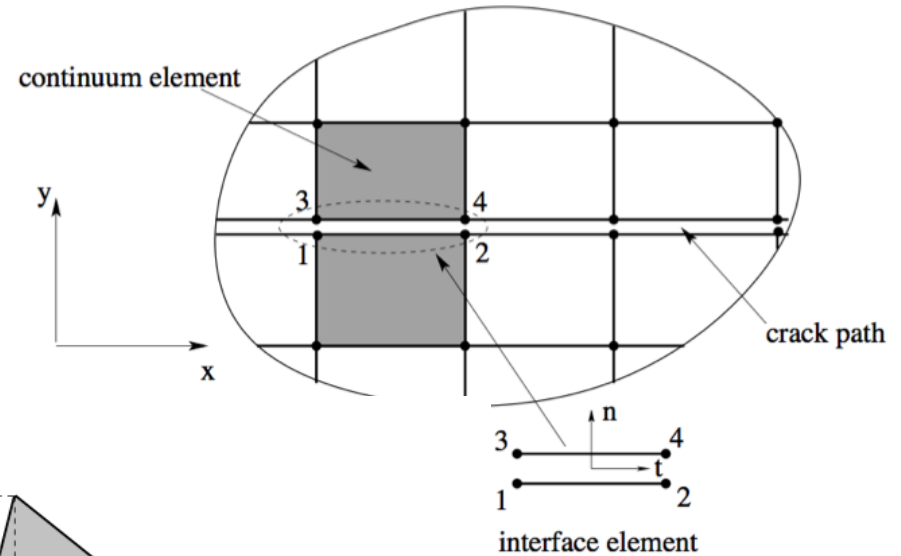
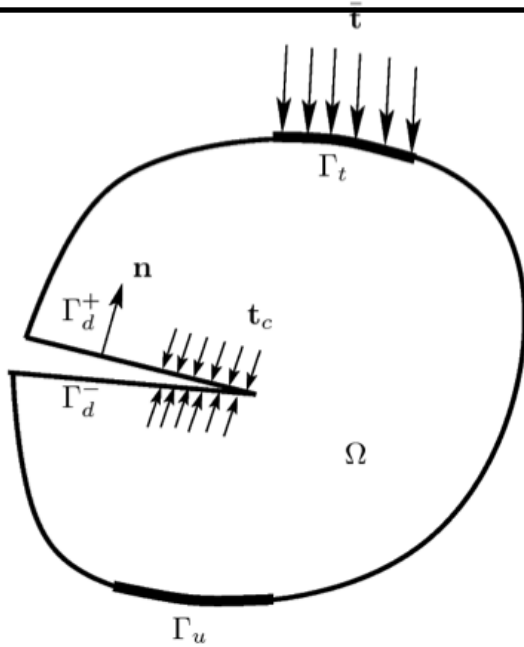
$$\mathbf{u}^h(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{I \in \mathcal{S}} R_I(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{u}_I + \sum_{J \in \mathcal{S}^c} R_J(\mathbf{x}) \Phi(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{a}_J$$

NURBS basis functions

enrichment functions

1. E. De Luycker, D. J. Benson, T. Belytschko, Y. Bazilevs, and M. C. Hsu. X-FEM in isogeometric analysis for linear fracture mechanics. IJNME, 87(6):541–565, 2011.
2. S. S. Ghorashi, N. Valizadeh, and S. Mohammadi. Extended isogeometric analysis for simulation of stationary and propagating cracks. IJNME, 89(9): 1069–1101, 2012.
3. D. J. Benson, Y. Bazilevs, E. De Luycker, M.-C. Hsu, M. Scott, T. J. R. Hughes, and T. Belytschko. A generalized finite element formulation for arbitrary basis functions: From isogeometric analysis to XFEM. IJNME, 83(6):765–785, 2010.
4. A. Tambat and G. Subbarayan. Isogeometric enriched field approximations. CMAME, 245–246:1 – 21, 2012.

Delamination analysis with cohesive elements (standard approach)

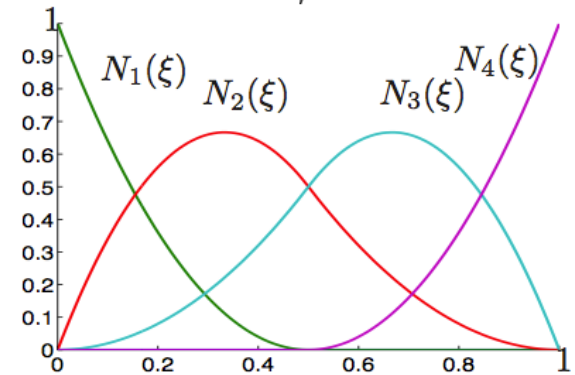
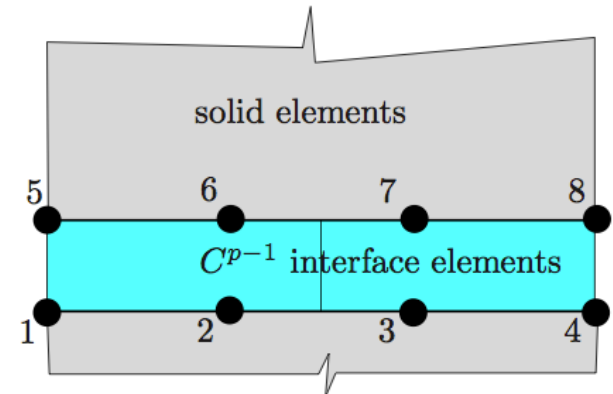
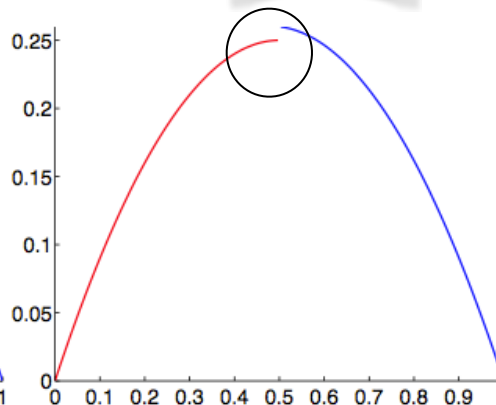
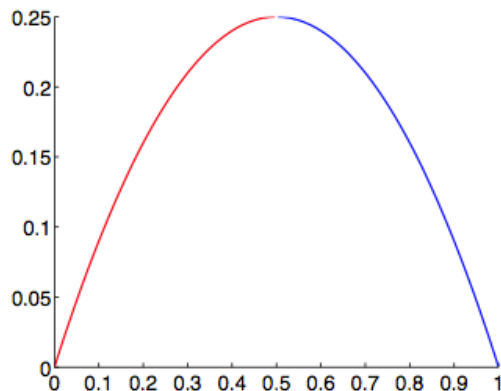
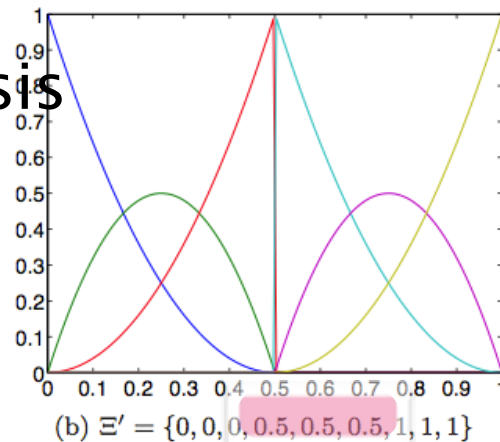
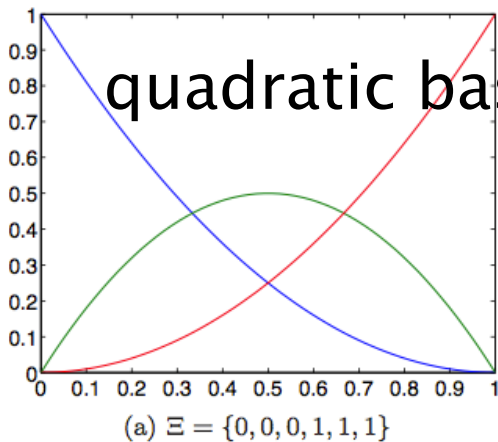


- No link to CAD
- Long preprocessing
- Refined meshes

$$\int_{\Omega} \delta \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{b} d\Omega + \int_{\Gamma_t} \delta \mathbf{u} \cdot \bar{\mathbf{t}} d\Gamma_t = \int_{\Omega} \delta \boldsymbol{\epsilon} : \boldsymbol{\sigma}(\mathbf{u}) d\Omega + \int_{\Gamma_d} \delta [\![\mathbf{u}]\!] \cdot \mathbf{t}^c([\![\mathbf{u}]\!]) d\Gamma_d$$

Isogeometric cohesive elements

quadratic basis

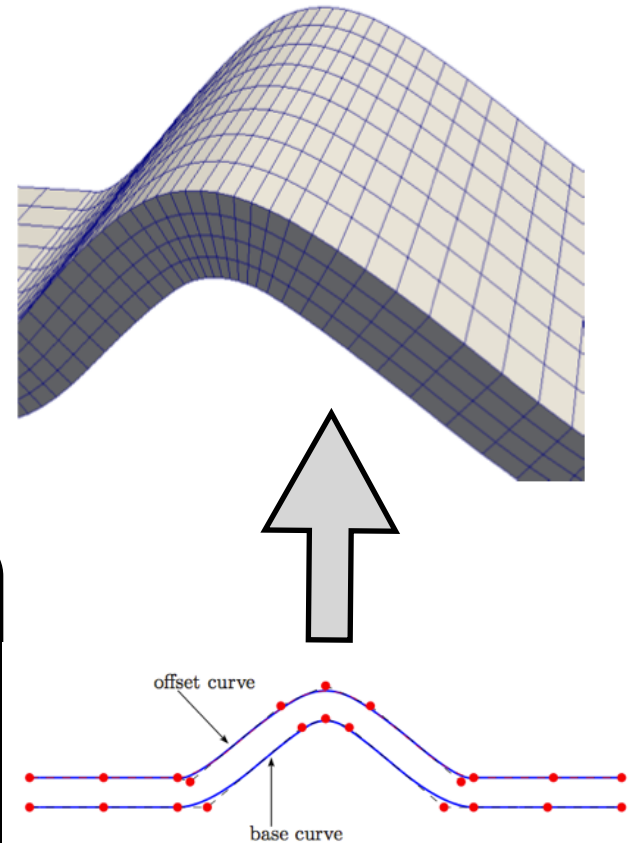


Knot insertion

1. C. V. Verhoosel, M. A. Scott, R. de Borst, and T. J. R. Hughes. An isogeometric approach to cohesive zone modeling. *IJNME*, 87(15):336–360, 2011.
2. V.P. Nguyen, P. Kerfriden, S. Bordas. Isogeometric cohesive elements for two and three dimensional composite delamination analysis, 2013, Arxiv.

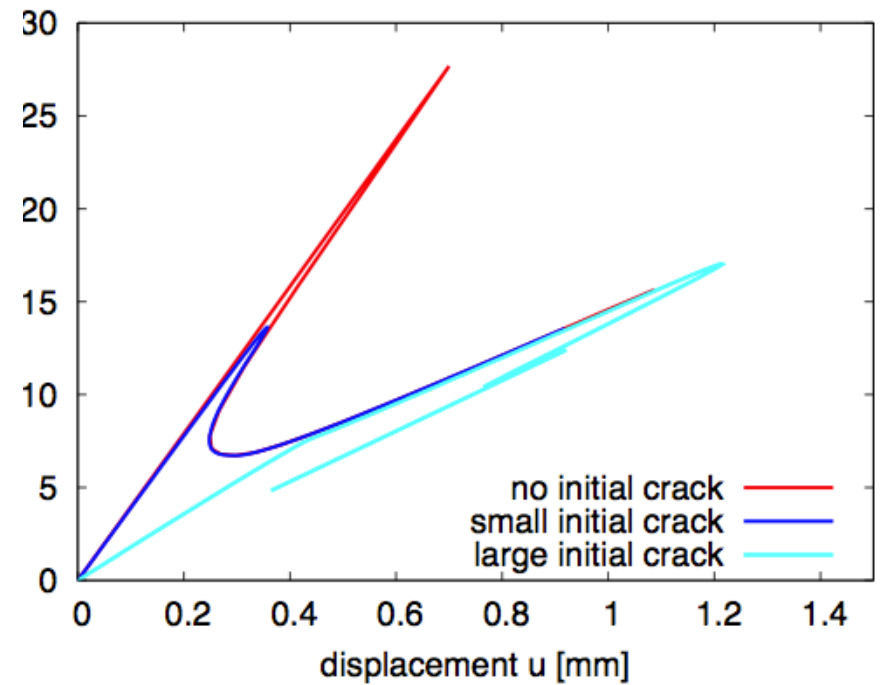
Isogeometric cohesive elements: advantages

- Direct link to CAD
 - Exact geometry
 - Fast/straightforward generation of interface elements
 - Accurate stress field
 - Computationally cheaper
-
- 2D Mixed mode bending test (MMB)
 - 2 x 70 quartic-linear B-spline elements
 - Run time on a laptop 4GBi7: 6 s
 - Energy arc-length control

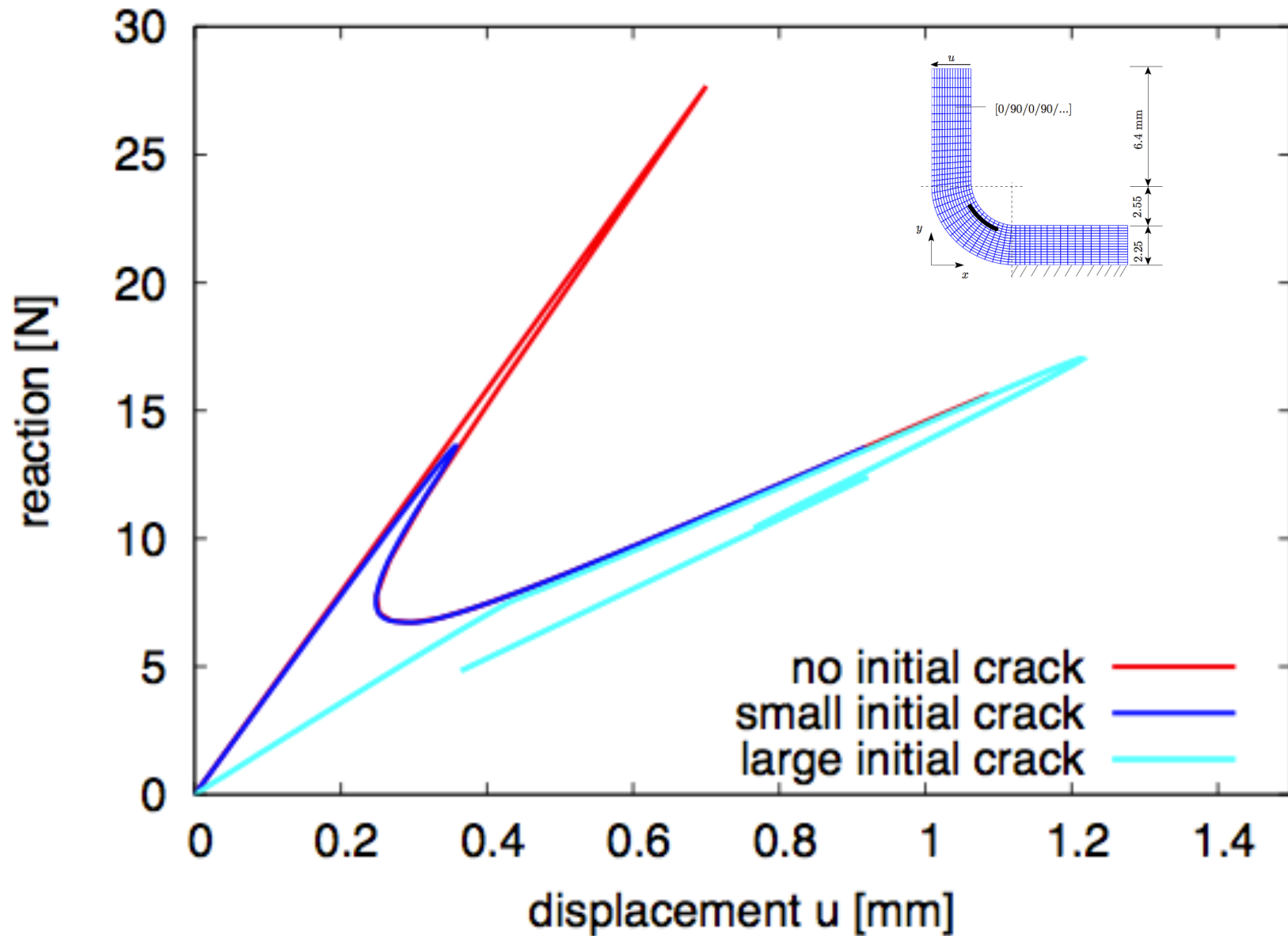


V. P. Nguyen and H. Nguyen-Xuan. High-order B-splines based finite elements for delamination analysis of laminated composites. *Composite Structures*, 102:261–275, 2013.

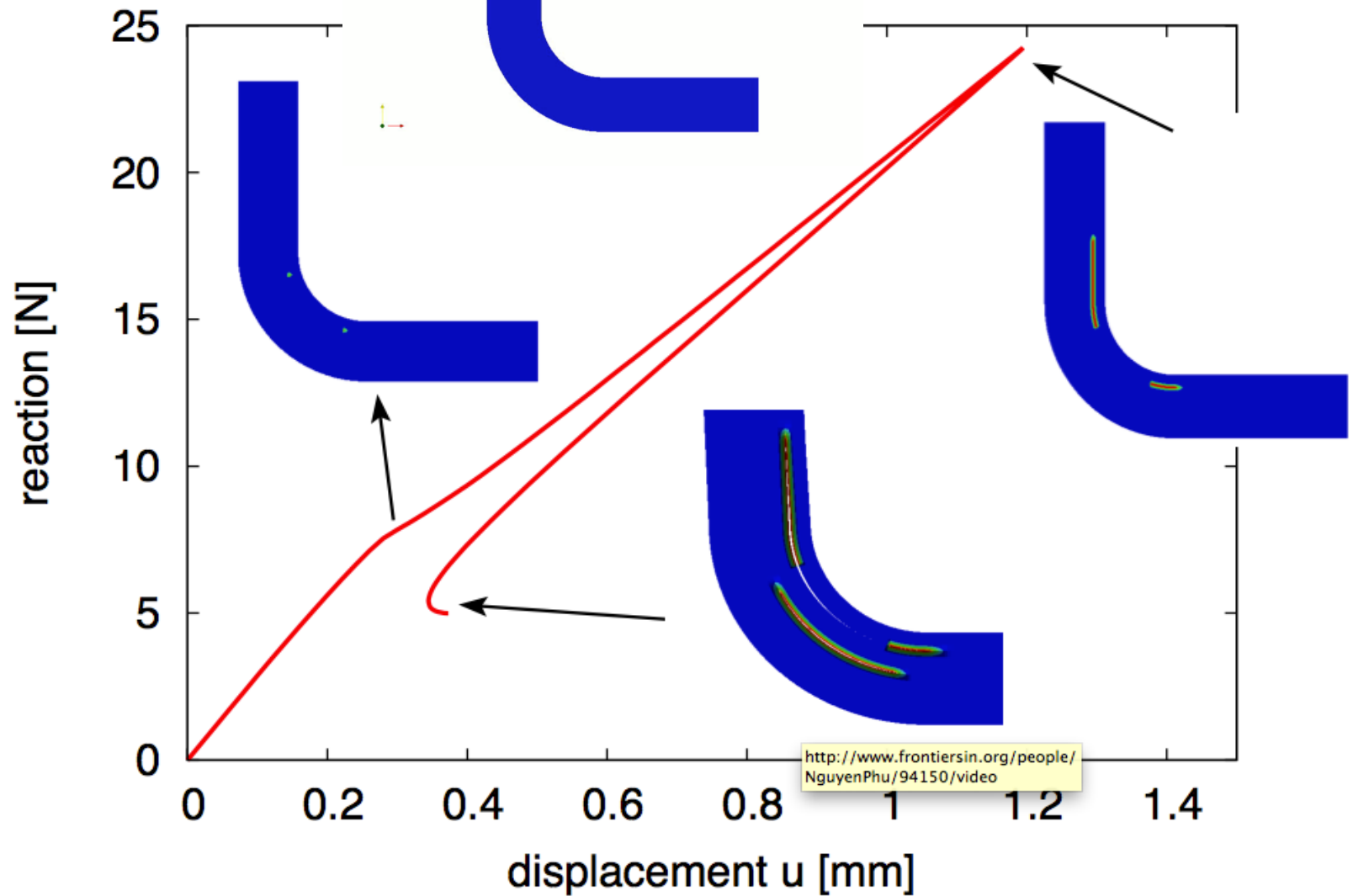
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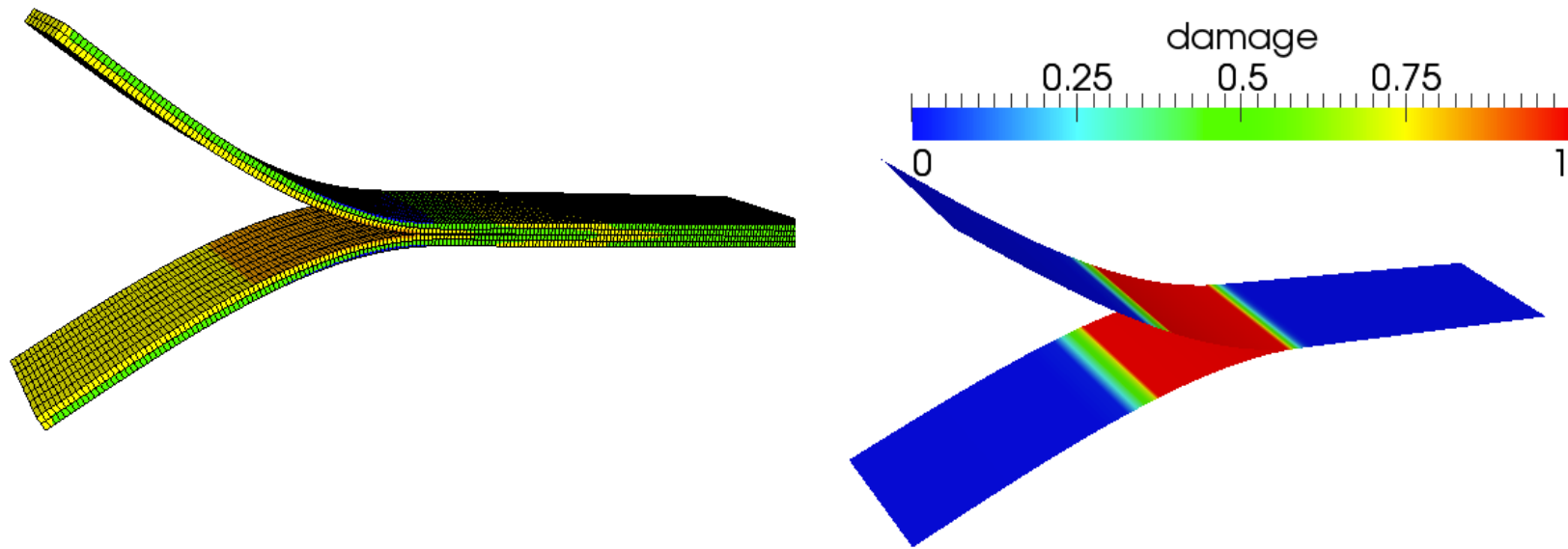
- Exact geometry by NURBS + direct link to CAD
- It is straightforward to vary
 - (1) the number of plies and
 - (2) # of interface elements:
- Suitable for parameter studies/design
- Solver: energy-based arc-length method (Gutierrez, 2007)



Isogeometric cohesive elements: 2D example

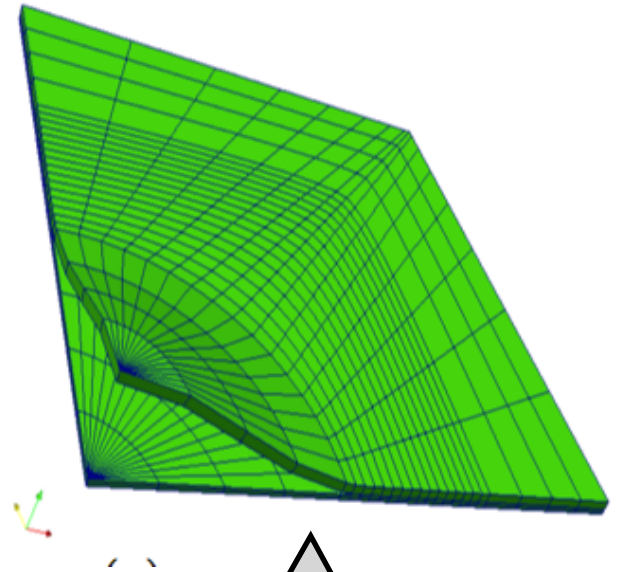
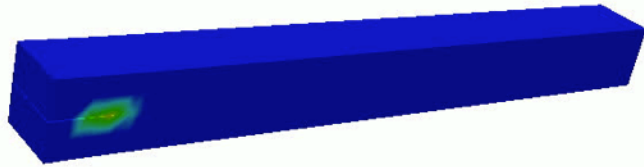


Isogeometric cohesive elements: 3D example with shells

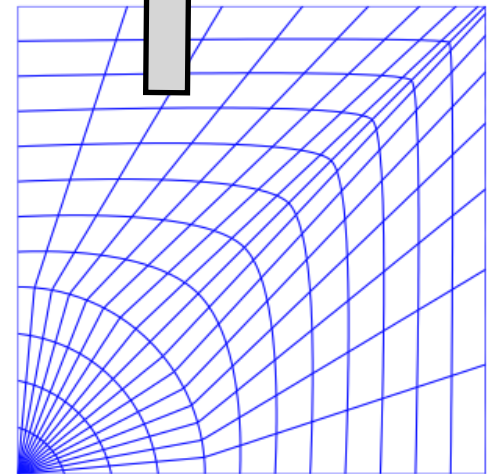
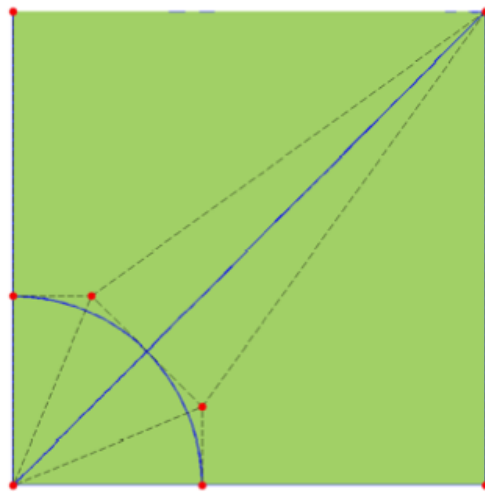


- Rotation free B-splines shell elements (Kiendl et al. CMAME)
- Two shells, one for each lamina
- Bivariate B-splines cohesive interface elements in between

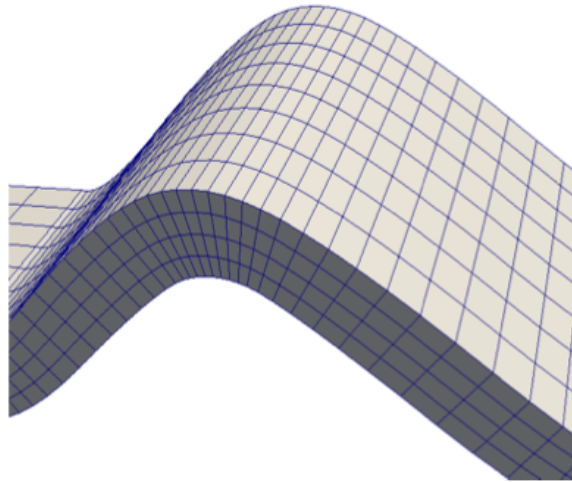
Isogeometric cohesive elements: 3D examples



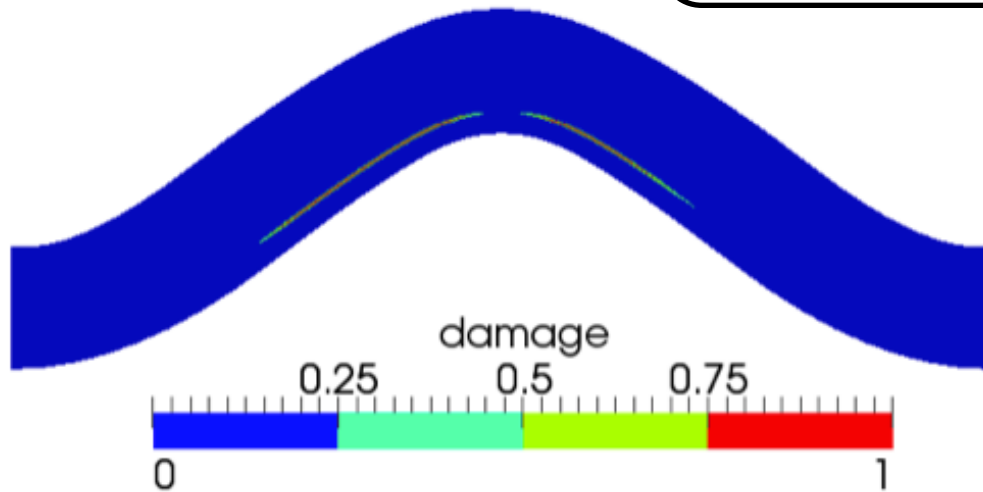
- cohesive elements for 3D meshes the same as 2D
- large deformations



Isogeometric cohesive elements



- singly curved thick-wall laminates
- geometry/displacements: NURBS
- trivariate NURBS from NURBS surface(*)
- cohesive surface interface elements



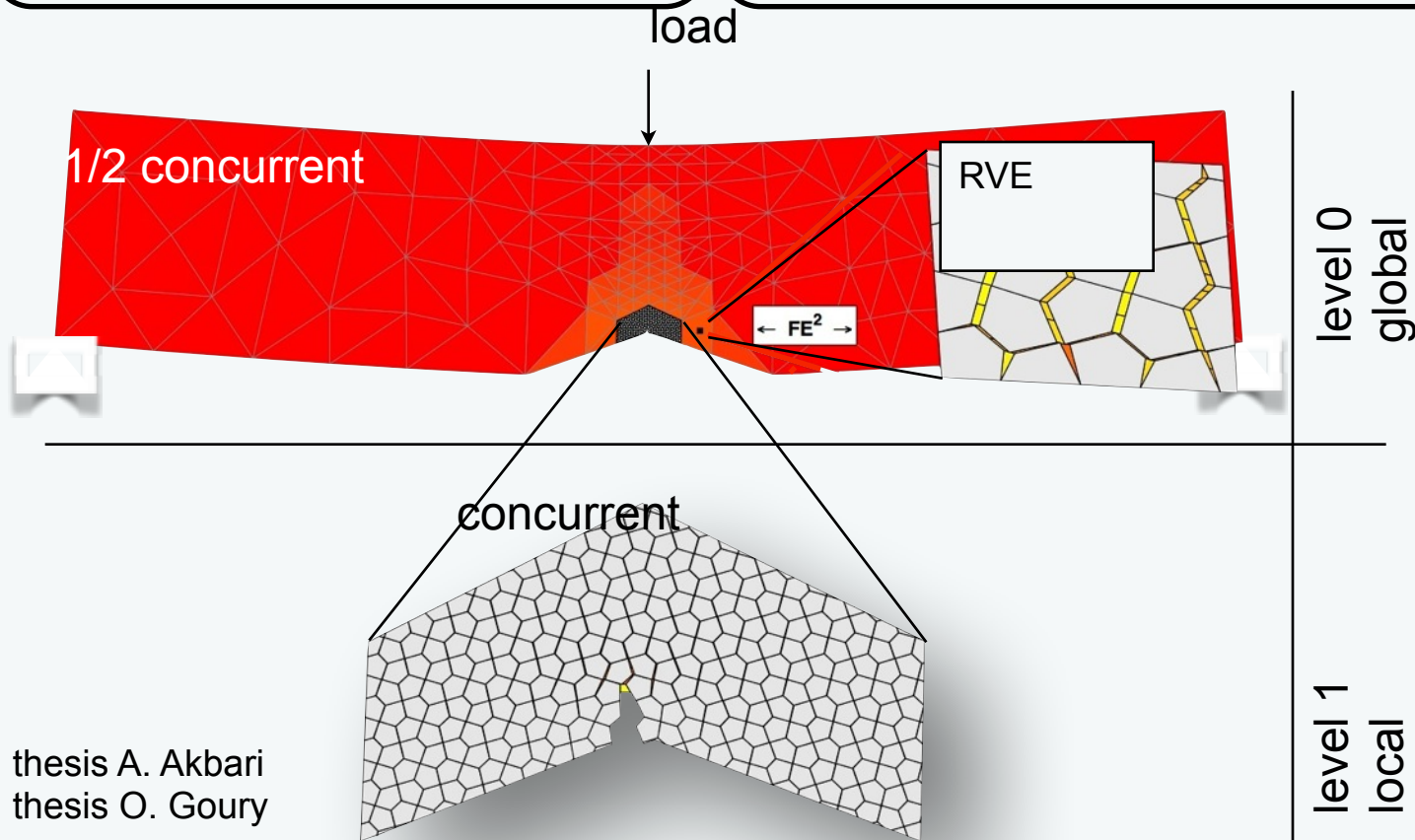
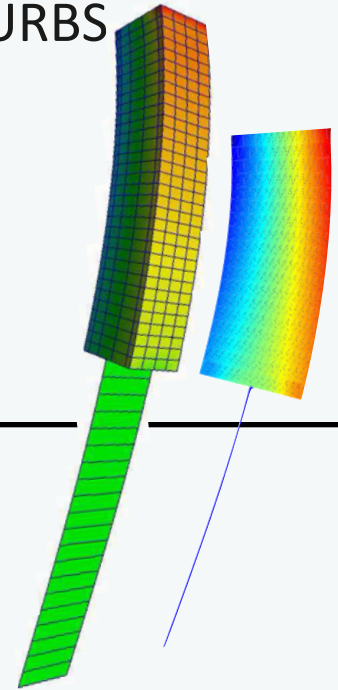
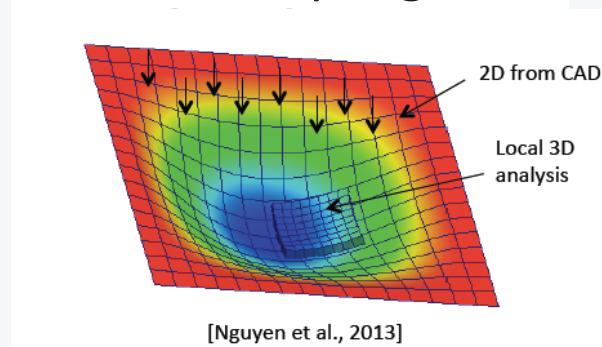
(*)V. P. Nguyen, P. Kerfriden, S.P.A. Bordas, and T. Rabczuk. An integrated design-analysis framework for three dimensional composite panels. Computer Aided Design, 2013. submitted.

Future work: model selection (continuum, plate, beam, shell?)

Model selection

- Model with shells
- Identify “hot spots” - dual
- Couple with continuum
- Coarse-grain

• Nitsche coupling - NURBS-NURBS



Part III. Application to multi-crack propagation

with Danas Sutula, President Scholar



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and Communication

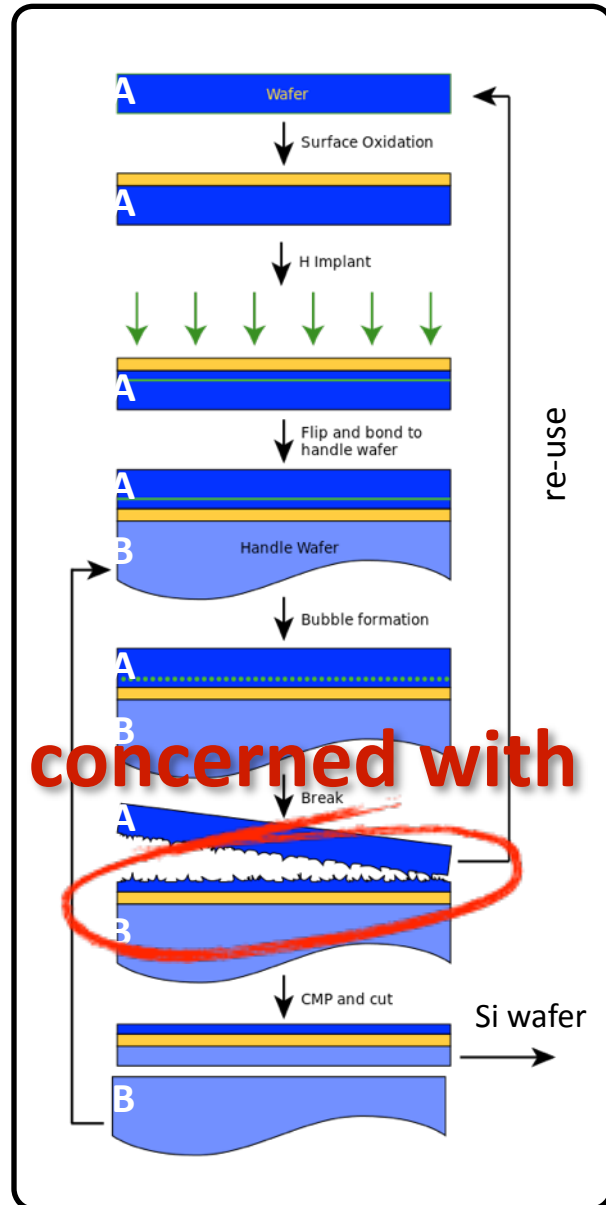
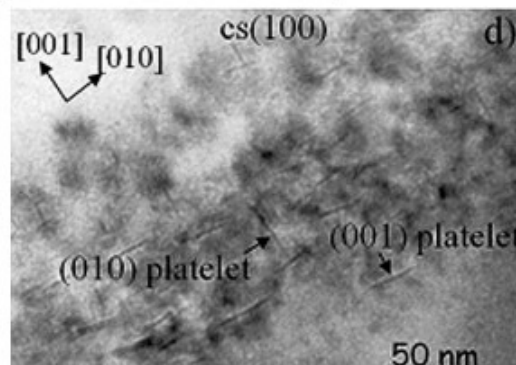
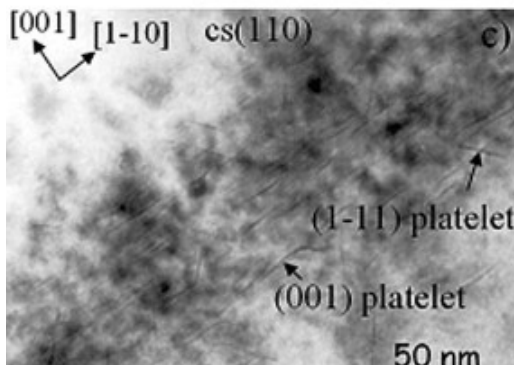


Numerical Modeling of SOI Wafer Splitting



Manufacturing process: *SmartCut*TM

- H^+ ionization of a thin surface of Si
- Bonding to a handle-wafer (stiffener)
- High temperature thermal annealing
- Nucleation and growth of cavities filled with H_2
- Pressure driven micro crack growth
- Coalescence and post-split fracture roughness



Determine:

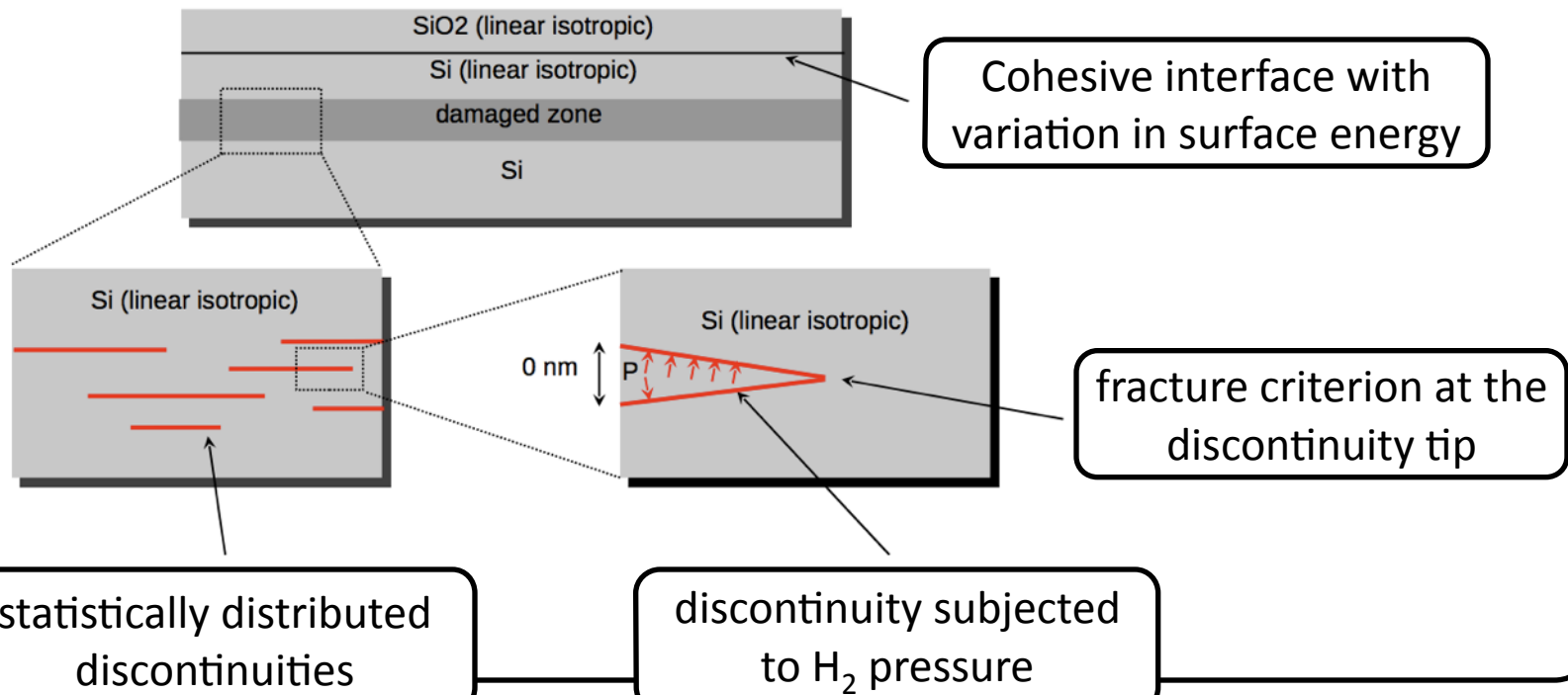
- micro crack nucleation points and direction
- multiple crack paths until coalescence
- time to complete fracture
- final surface roughness

Modeling cavities by zero thickness surfaces

- discontinuities in the displacement field

Linear elastic fracture mechanics (LEFM)

- infinite stress at crack tip, i.e. *singularity*



Extended Finite Element Method (XFEM)

- Introduced by Ted Belytschko (1999) for elastic problems

Fracture of “XFEM” using XFEM

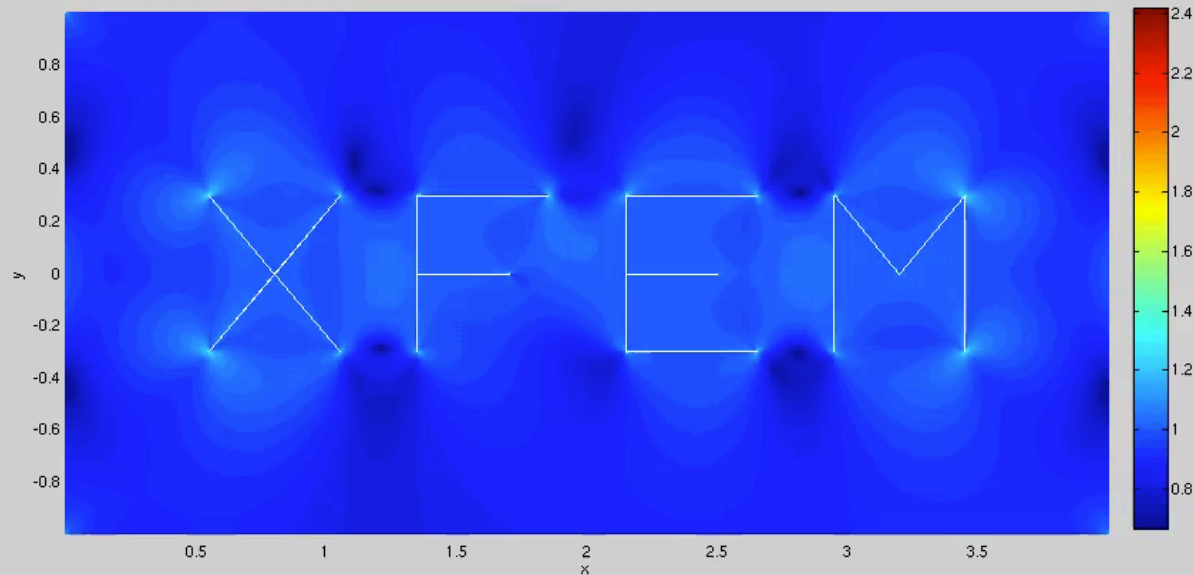
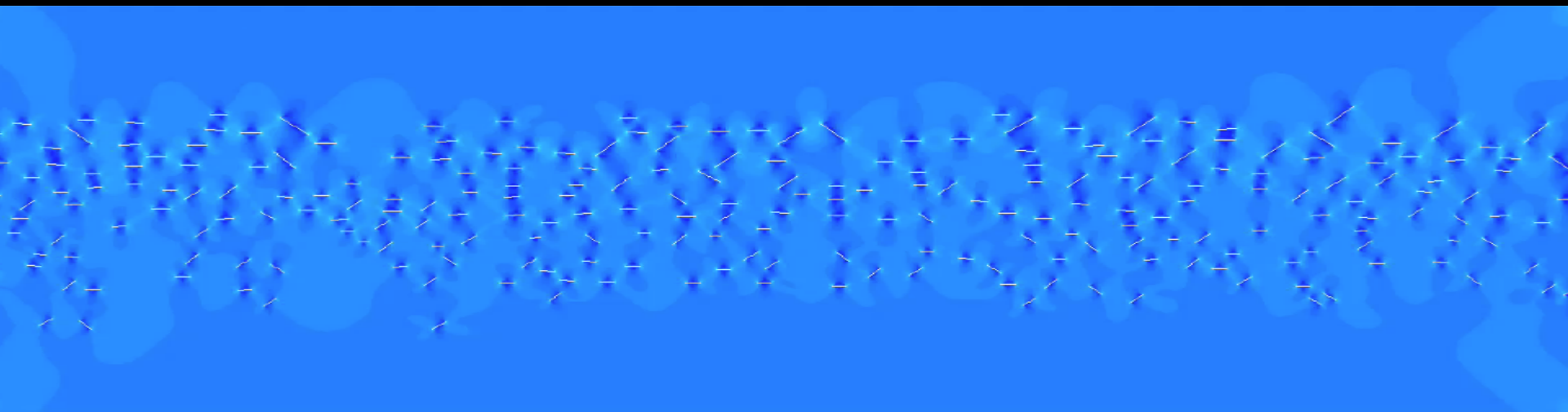
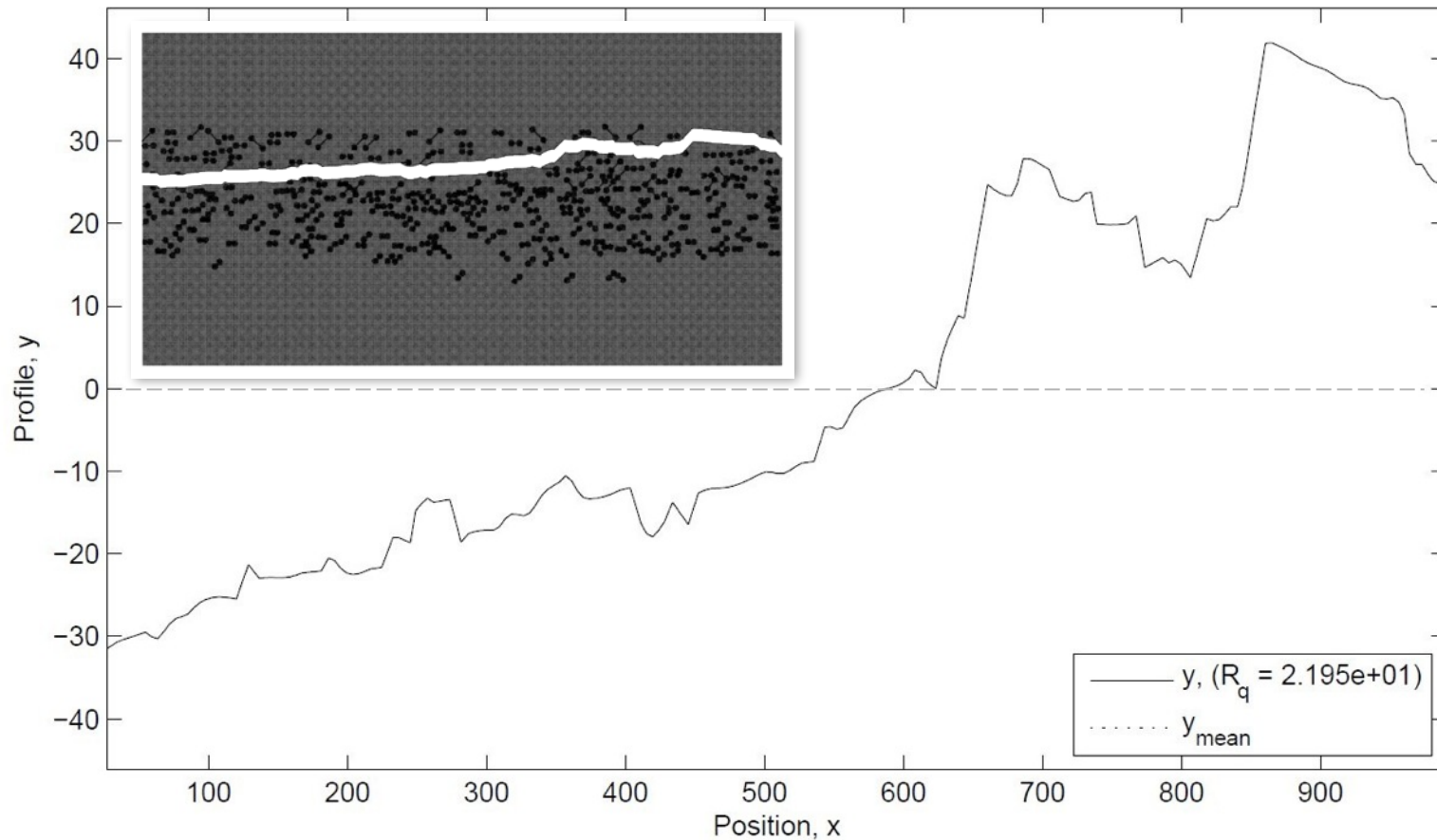


Plate with 300 cracks - vertical extension BCs



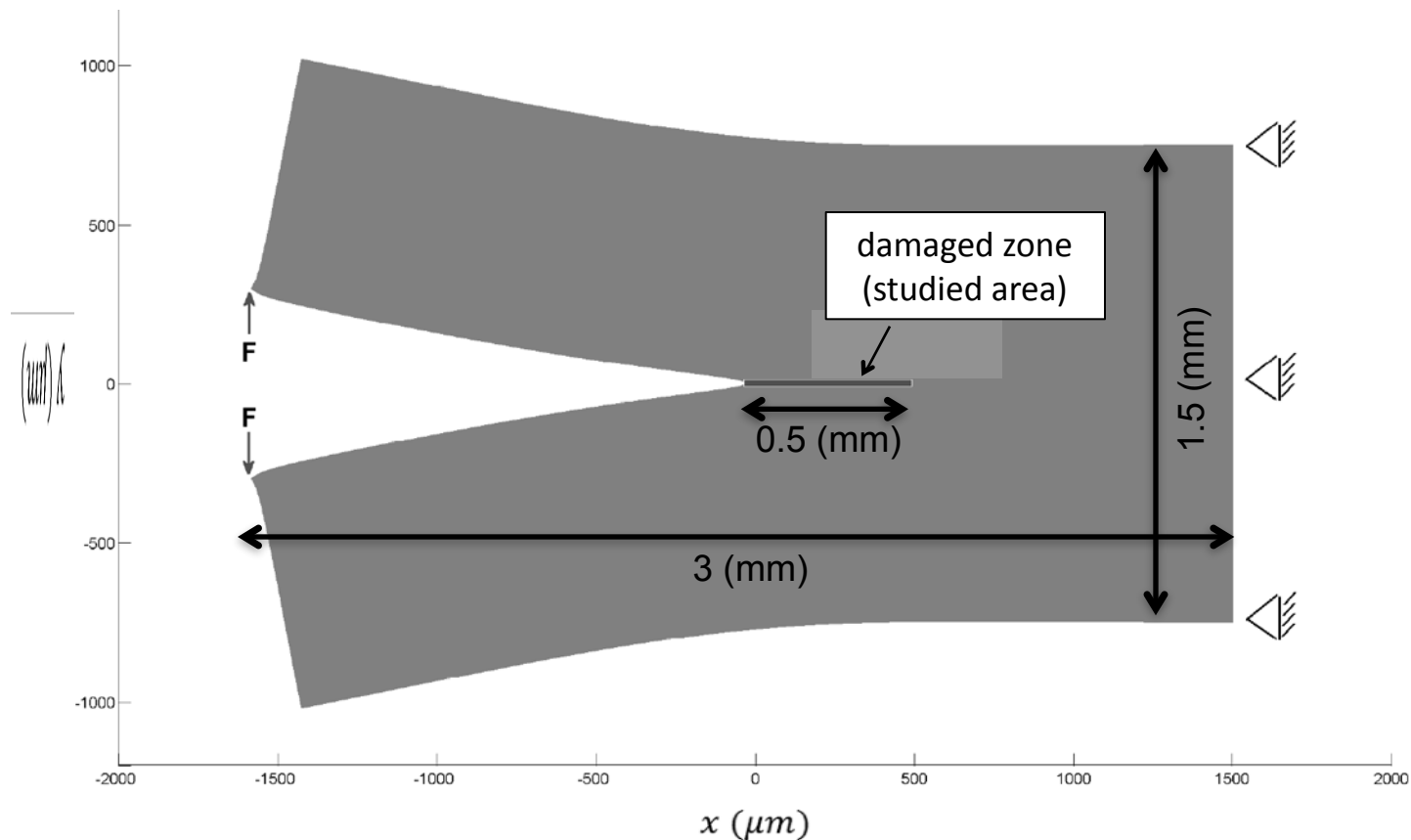
Vertical extension of a plate with 300 cracks

Post-split roughness



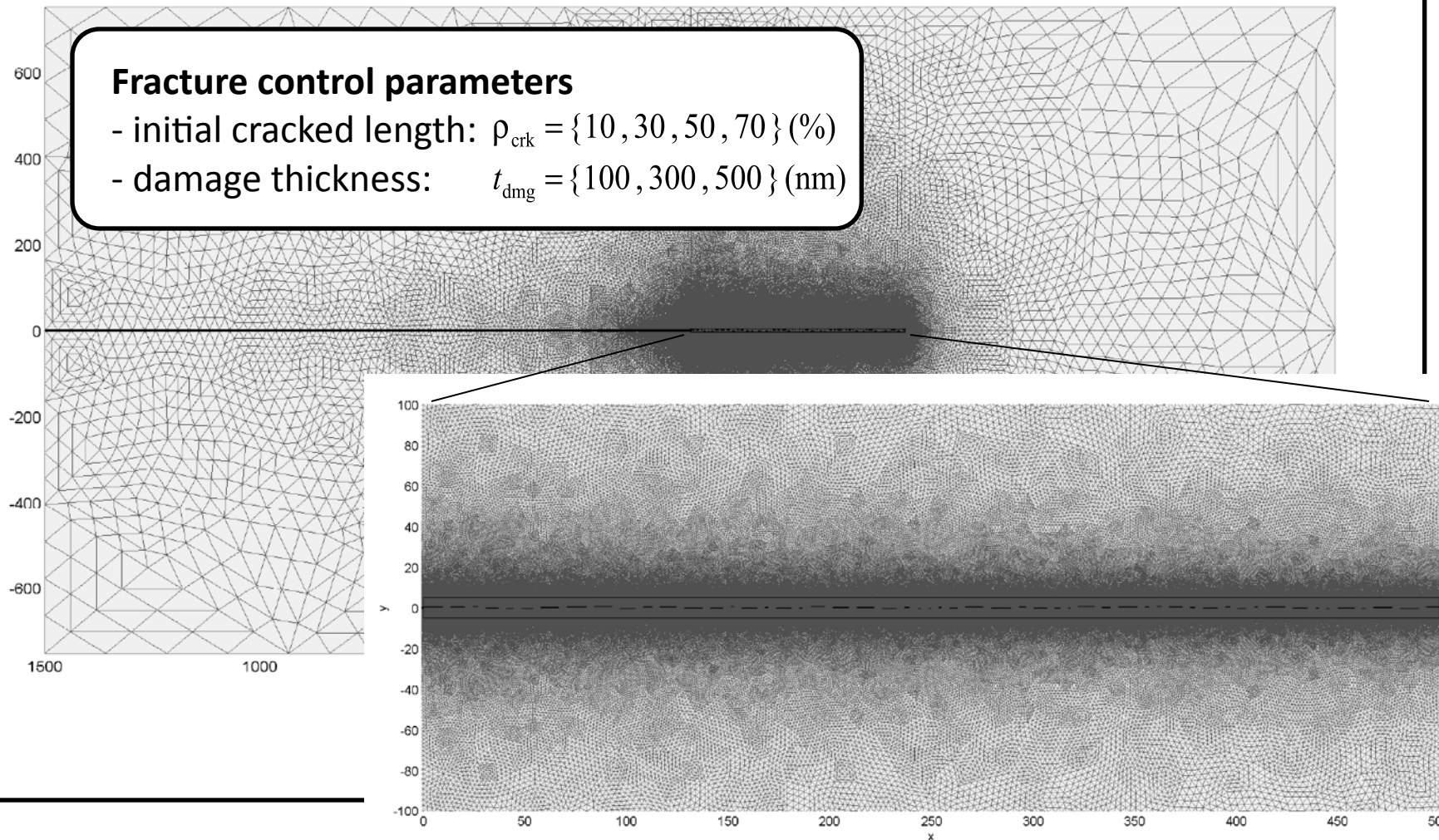
Mechanical splitting of a wafer sample

- Post-split roughness as a function of micro crack distribution



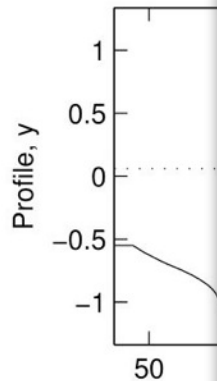
Mechanical splitting of a wafer sample

- Discretisation ($\approx 1\text{mln. DOF}$, $h_e = 150\text{ nm}$)

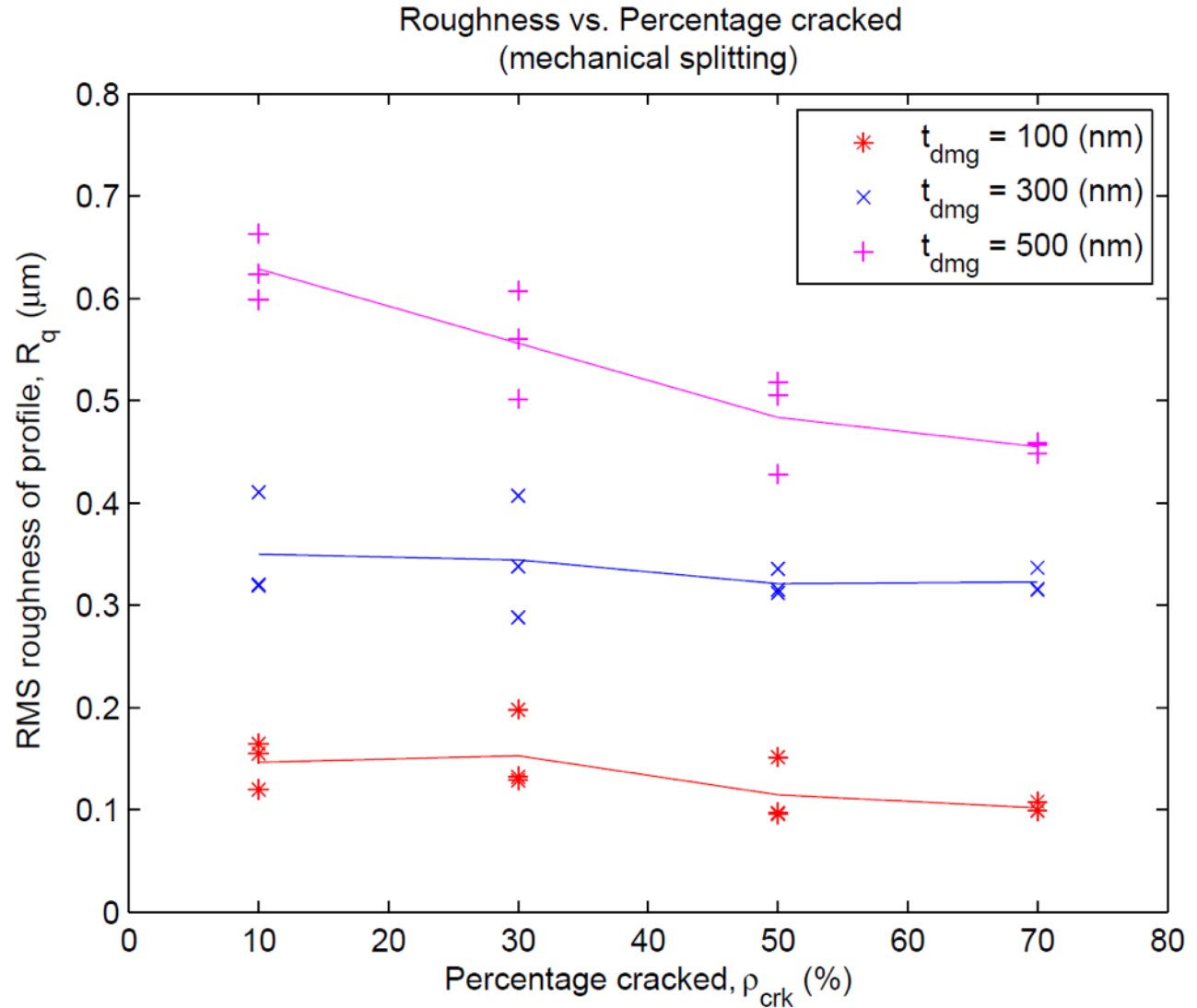
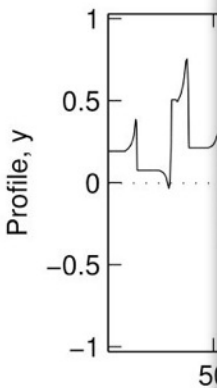


Fracture rou

- Case exar



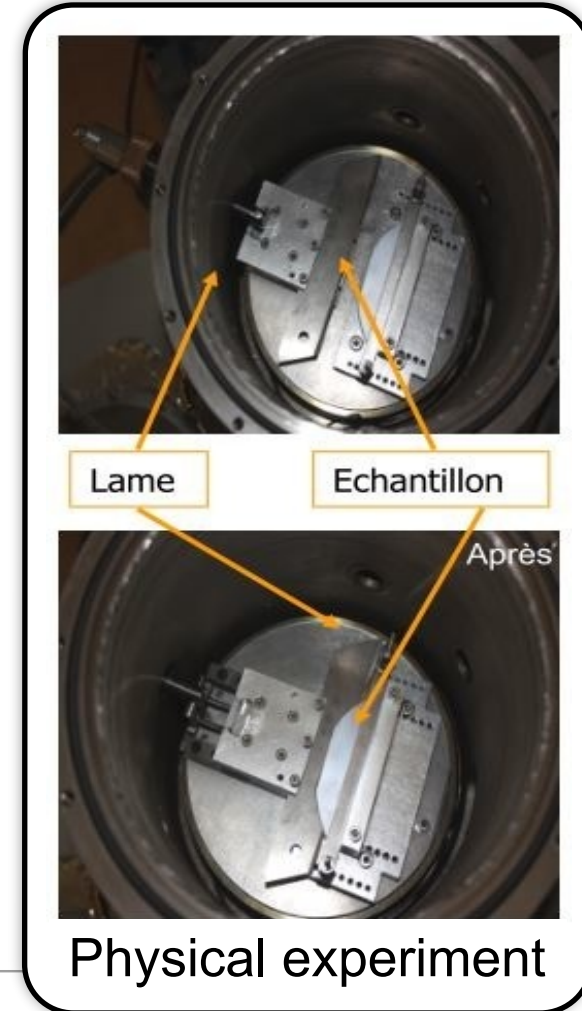
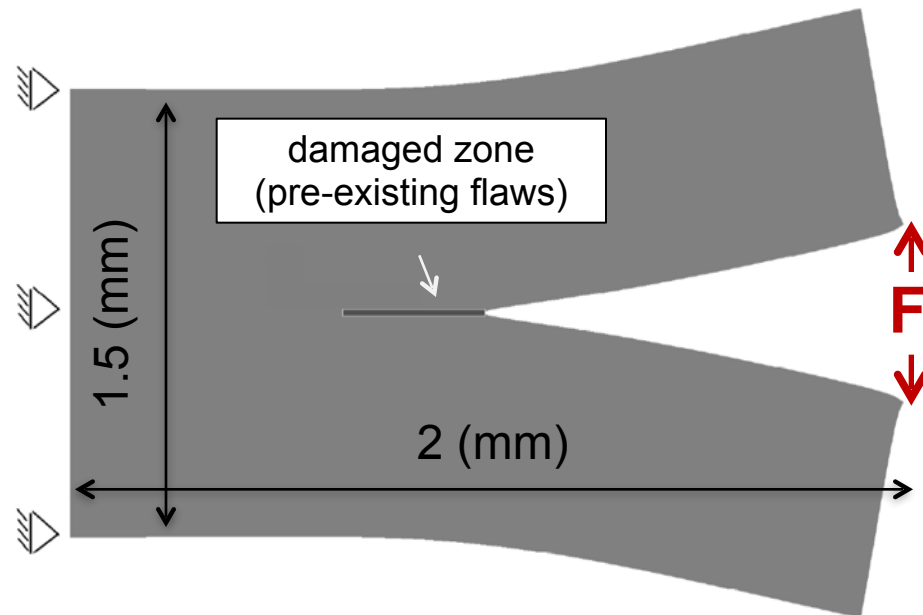
- Case exar



Application to Si-wafer splitting

Mechanical splitting of a wafer

- Post-split roughness as a function of micro crack distribution
- Consider a representative material sample
- BC: blade loading = fixed displacements (RHS)
- 20 initial micro cracks within the damage zone



Application to Si-wafer splitting

Mechanical splitting of a wafer

- Fracture path comparison: *max-hoop crit.* VS. *energy min.*
- NOTE: non-uniform scaling of axis, $y / x = 400$

Si-wafer splitting using a wedge blade
(comparison of two growth criteria)

Part IV. Application to surgical simulation

with Institut of Advanced Studies (iCube, University of Strasbourg, France: Hadrien Courtecuisse), INRIA, SHACRA Team (Stéphane Cotin, Christian Duriez); Karol Miller, UWA.



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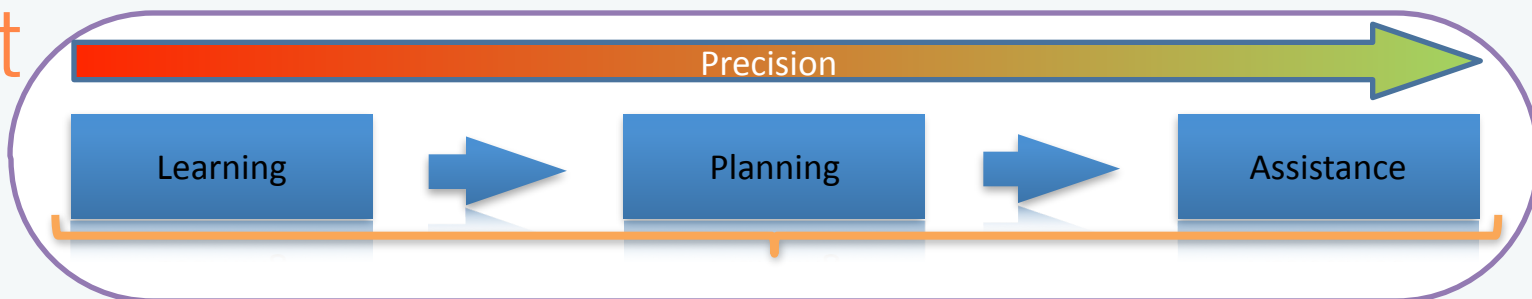
RealTcut

Interactive multiscale
cutting simulations

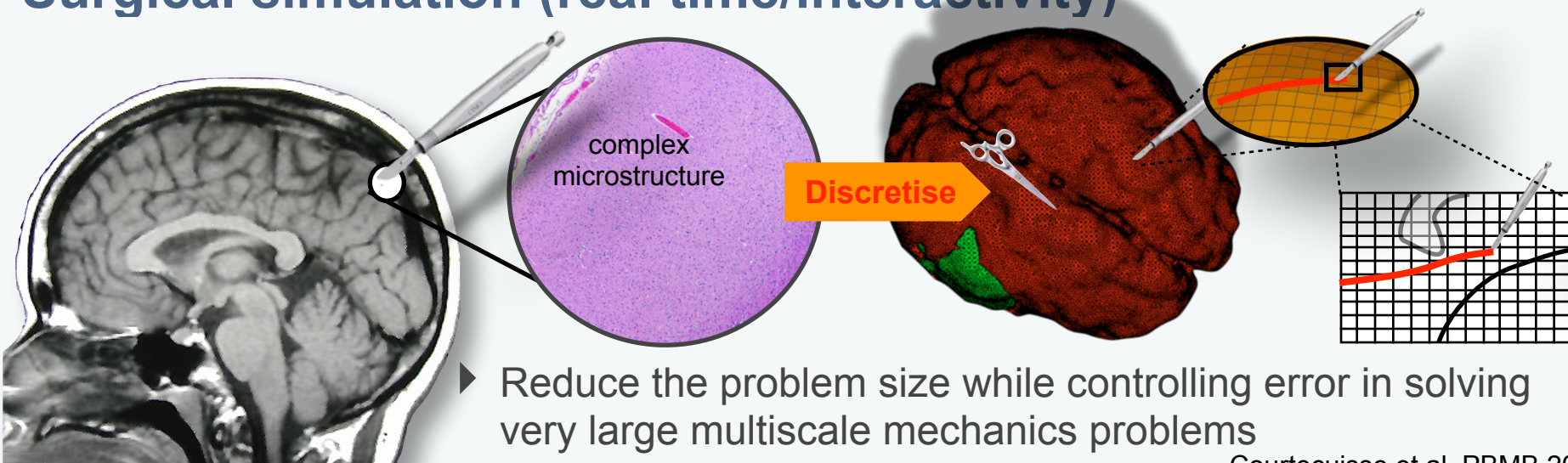
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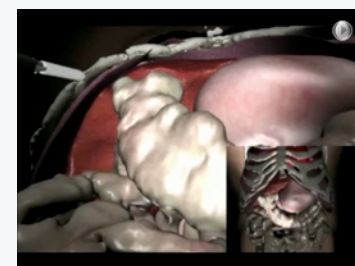
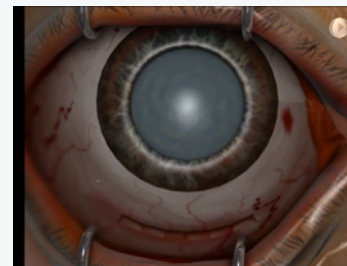
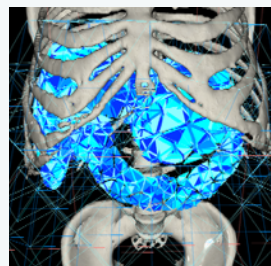
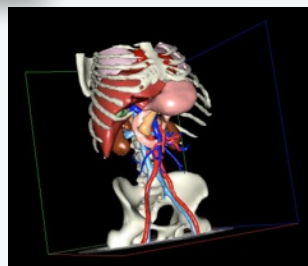
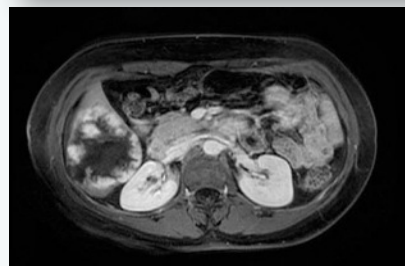
RealTcut



Surgical simulation (real time/interactivity)



Courtecuisse et al. PBMB 2011



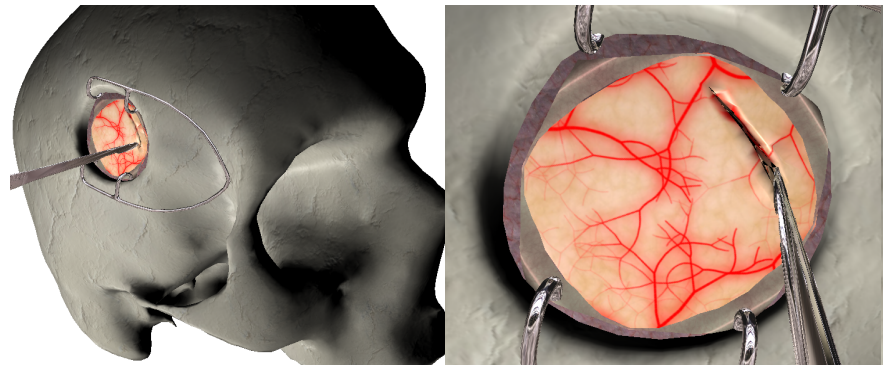
Concrete objective: compute the response of organs during surgical procedures (including cuts) in real time (50-500 solutions per second)

Two schools of thought

- ▶ constant time
 - ➡ accuracy often controlled visually only
- ▶ model reduction or “learning”
 - ➡ scarce development for biomedical problems
 - ➡ no results available for cutting

Proposed approach: maximize accuracy for given computational time. Error control

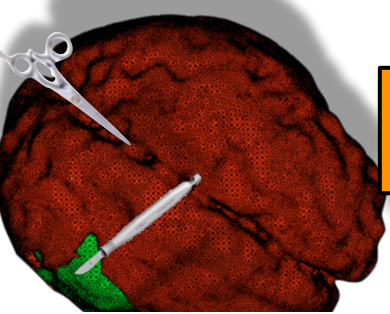
First implicit, interactive method for cutting with contact



[Courtecuisse et al., MICCAI, 2013]
Collaboration INRIA

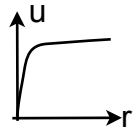
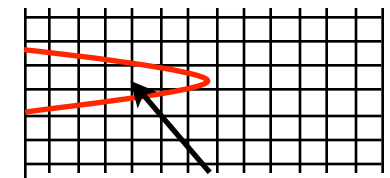
offline

GENERATE particular solutions



$\sim 10^6$
snapshots

compute asymptotics



instrument action

sorting
preop

$\sim 10^3$
snapshots

patient-
specific
mapping

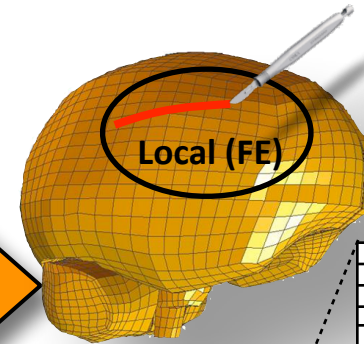
cut-tip enrichment

POD

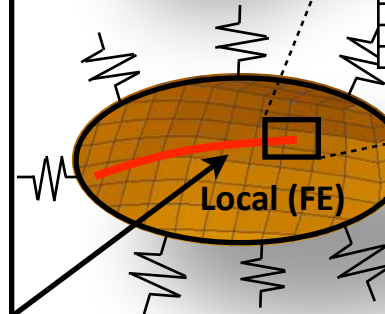
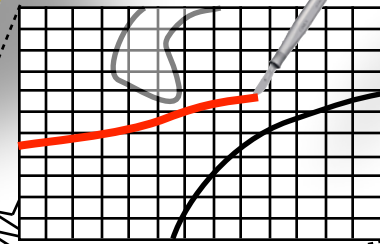
$O(10)$ fonctions

reduced
space of
small
dimension

online: interactive



représentation
locale



global POD
approximation



A semi-implicit method for real-time deformation, topological changes, and contact of soft tissues

Paper ID : 269

EPSRC

Pioneering research
and skills

THE ROYAL
SOCIETY

hpc
CYMRU WALES

SEVENTH FRAMEWORK
PROGRAMME

Acknowledgements

The Leverhulme Trust

The Royal Academy
of Engineering

INRIA
INVENTEURS DU MONDE NUMÉRIQUE

European Research Council

erc

IDEAS

TWO POST DOCS TWO FACULTY POSITIONS AVAILABLE

OPEN SOURCE CODES

PERMIX: Multiscale, XFEM, large deformation, coupled 2 LAMMPS, ABAQUS, OpenMP -
Fortran 2003, C++

MATLAB Codes: XFEM, 3D ISOGEOMETRIC XFEM, 2D ISOGEOMETRIC BEM, 2D MESHLESS
DOWNLOAD @ <http://cmechanicsos.users.sourceforge.net/>

123

COMPUTATIONAL MECHANICS DISCUSSION GROUP

Request membership @

http://groups.google.com/group/computational_mechanics_discussion/about

the group...
November 2012



124

thank you



Yusuf Ghaffari
Stagh

Andrés Octavio
Estrada

Chi Hoang



Hadrien
Courtecuisse



Olivier
Goury

Daniel Paladim



Xuan Peng



Haojie
Liang

Danas
Sutula



Dr. Sundararajan
Natarajan

Dr. Nguyen
Vinh Phu



Ahmad
Akbari

Nguyen-Tanh
Nhon

Chang-
Lee



Dr. Robert Simpson

Dr. Pierre Kerfriden

Publications - model reduction

- <http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle/10993/12024>
- <http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle/10993/12012>
- <http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle/10993/10207>
- <http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle/10993/12454>
- <http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle/10993/12453>
- <http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle/10993/14475>
- <http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle/10993/10206>

Mesh-burden reduction

- <http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle/10993/12159>
- <http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle/10993/14135>
- <http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle/10993/13847>
- <http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle/10993/12157>
- <http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle/10993/11850>

Demos

- Surgical simulation
 - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KqM7rh6sE8s>
 - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DYBRKbEiHj8>
- Multi-crack growth
 - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6yPb6NXnex8>
 - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7U2o5bFvj8E>

Demos

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=90NAq76mVmQ>
- Solder joint durability
 - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ri96Wv6zBNU>
 - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1g3Pe_9XN9I

Damage tolerance assessment directly from CAD

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RV0gidOT0-U>
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cYhaj6SPLTE>
- <http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle/10993/12159>
- <http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle/10993/14135>
- <http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle/10993/13847>
- <http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle/10993/12157>

Damage tolerance analysis directly from CAD

- <http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle/10993/11850>



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- F. Cirak, M. Ortiz, and P. Schröder. Subdivision surfaces: a new paradigm for thin-shell finite-element analysis. IJNME, 47(12): 2039–2072, 2000.
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- J. A. Cottrell, T. J.R. Hughes, and Y. Bazilevs. Isogeometric Analysis: Toward Integration of CAD and FEA. Wiley, 2009.



- P. Kagan, A. Fischer, and P. Z. Bar-Yoseph. New B-Spline Finite Element approach for geometrical design and mechanical analysis. *IJNME*, 41(3):435–458, 1998.
- F. Cirak, M. Ortiz, and P. Schröder. Subdivision surfaces: a new paradigm for thin-shell finite-element analysis. *IJNME*, 47(12): 2039–2072, 2000.
- **Constructive solid analysis: a hierarchical, geometry-based meshless analysis procedure for integrated design and analysis.** D. Natekar, S. Zhang, and G. Subbarayan. *CAD*, 36(5): 473--486, 2004.
- **T.J.R. Hughes, J.A. Cottrell, and Y. Bazilevs. Isogeometric analysis: CAD, finite elements, NURBS, exact geometry and mesh refinement. *CMAME*, 194(39-41):4135–4195, 2005.**
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LB da Veiga, F Brezzi, LD Marini - [Virtual Elements for linear elasticity problems](#) *SIAM Journal on Numerical Analysis*, 2013.



F. Rizzo, “An integral equation approach to boundary value problems of classical elastostatics”, Quart. Appl. Math, 25(1): 83–95, 1967.

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R. Simpson, S. Bordas, J. Trevelyan, T. Rabczuk, “A two-dimensional isogeometric boundary element method for elastostatic analysis”, Computer Methods in Applied Mechanics and Engineering, 209-212: 87–100, 2012.

Isogeometric boundary element analysis using unstructured T-splines

MA Scott, RN Simpson, JA Evans, S Lipton, SPA Bordas, TJR Hughes, TW Sederberg Computer Methods in Applied Mechanics and Engineering, 2013.



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 - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DYBRKbEiHj8>
- Multi-crack growth
 - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6yPb6NXnex8>
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Demos

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=90NAq76mVmQ>
- Solder joint durability
 - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ri96Wv6zBNU>
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Damage tolerance assessment directly from CAD

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RV0gidOT0-U>
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